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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 28 pages in three sections

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GREECE DEFINITELY REFUSES DEMANDS MADE BY ENTENTE

Retains Guns and Arms Despite Fournet's Threat To Occupy Athens

SHOTS ARE FIRED

Armed Attack on Offices Of Venizelist Paper; No Casualties Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, December 1.—In reply to Admiral Fournet's threat to land troops, failing compliance with the demands made by the Entente, the Government last night definitely refused to surrender the guns and arms demanded.

A crowd of rowdies fired thirty shots into the offices of the Venizelist paper, smashing the windows. There were no casualties.

Put 2,000 Courlanders To Death in 9 Months

Charged by Germans With Having Committed Espionage And Treason

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 30.—Refugees state that the Germans in nine months have court-martialled and executed 2,000 of the inhabitants of Courland for alleged treason and espionage.

GERMANS REGAIN HOLD IN SERVIANS' POSITIONS

Have Small Successes, Though Violent Attacks in Main Are Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 1.—Two violent counter-attacks made by the German and Bulgarian troops against the new Servian positions northwest of Grunista were generally repulsed, with severe losses, though they regained a footing in their lost trenches at some points. Bad weather continues to prevent important operations.

Admiral To Control British Air Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 1.—The Daily Express states that the Admiralty has decided to appoint an Admiral as Air Lord.

ITALIAN FLYERS BUSY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 1.—An official communique reports: Our air-squadrons dropped numerous bombs on the railway-stations at Volano and Reifenberg, causing damage and fire. They hit some trains.

BRITISH REPULSE RAID

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 1.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: There have been reciprocal artillery actions, the enemy's bombardment being particularly heavy between the Somme and the Ancre.

General Haig reported this morning: We drove off an attempted raid north-east of Neuve Chapelle and entered the German line at several places southwards of Armentieres.

BAN OF A NAME

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—Sir J. D. Rees asked in Parliament today whether the business of the Calcutta firm of Ernsthausen was being carried on by members of the family under the name of Ernest Howson.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he understood the gentlemen mentioned are natural-born British subjects.

Indian Life And Festubert, Topics With Saturday Club

Bishop Molony Tells of Former; Mr. E. C. Cooke Gives Experiences in Trenches With British Troops

"Past and Present Conditions in India" was the subject of a very informing address delivered at the Saturday Club tiffin yesterday afternoon by Bishop Molony. Bishop Graves presided over an attendance of about sixty, among those present being Mr. Tong Shao-yi. Mr. E. C. Cooke also spoke, giving his experiences in the battle of Festubert in May of last year.

Bishop Molony said the past history of India was a long romance, that the present conditions afforded a practical problem of the first magnitude and that the British were solving it. He went on to describe the history of India beginning with the Aryan invasion which dated from about 1400 B.C. at which time the Rigveda was composed.

He then sketched the history of the country through the time when the institution of caste arose, as was clearly shown by the code of Manu, the great Indian legislator of about 900 B.C. He spoke of the Hindu developments, both of the polytheistic religion and also of the philosophical system. Next he referred to the Greek invasion of the Punjab by Alexander and the rise of Buddhism. He further sketched the form of Hinduism known as Brahminism, bringing the history down through the Christian era to the Mohammedan period. This, he said, began in the year 1001 and reached its height in the great Mogul Dynasty, founded by Baber at the battle of Paniput in the year 1527. Baber was followed by the great Emperors Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jahan, (who built the fort at Delhi and the famous Taj Mahal at Agra,) and Aurangzeb, the last of the Mogul Emperors, who reigned until 1707.

By this time the British period had begun. It took its rise in the founding of the East India Co., in 1600. This was a trading company which began by acquiring factories at Calicut, Bombay, Calcutta, and other places. The power of the company was gradually consolidated until at the battle of Plassy in 1757 military control was established over the north of India. In the year 1857 the powers of the company were transferred to the Crown and twenty years later Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

It must be understood, the Bishop said, that all of British India was not under the direct control of the Crown. There were many native states which had different treaties with the paramount power. There were also many nations speaking different languages and also a number of different religions. Christianity had progressed rapidly of recent years and had raised the social status of those who followed it as shown by the increased birthrate and the decreased deathrate of Christian Indians as compared with others.

The Bishop spoke of the increase of British trade and the splendid system of education, referring to the positions natives had in the government of the country, from their seats upon the Viceregal Council to the Municipal Councils all over the country.

Mr. E. C. Cooke, a Shanghai boy who recently returned from home, after serving as a trooper in the Second King Edward's Horse, telling of Festubert, said:

"It seemed impossible to get through the awful fire, but somehow we did it and that morning we took no less than seven lines of trenches. Unfortunately, we had to give up three of them, as the Germans had brought forward many reinforcements."

After telling of other interesting experiences, Mr. Cooke related the following personal story—"After the battle of Festubert we concentrated our positions. I was extremely tired, so I sat down in a sheltered spot and was just falling to sleep when a friend of mine in the next parapet asked me for a match to light a cigarette. 'No,' said I, "I won't chance it, I'm afraid if I throw the box over to you it will fall into the water. Come over here and get it yourself.' He came over, and just as he arrived there was an awful whiz bang, a shell which completely destroyed the parapet which my friend had scarcely a moment before been occupying. I said to him, when we recovered from the shock: 'You see what I did for you' and he replied: 'Yes, you have saved my life'."

"We were in those same trenches," Mr. Cooke added "for six days and five nights and the shelling by the Germans was simply terrible."

In addition to being wounded, Mr. Cooke was "gassed," from which he has not yet completely recovered.

UNGESSER BRINGS DOWN EIGHTEENTH AEROPLANE

French Flyers Bombard Thionville Factories and Damvillers Bivouacs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 1.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: South of the Somme, there has been a vigorous reciprocal bombardment between Chaulnes Wood and Berny. Near Massiges, in the Champagne, our trench-guns blew up an enemy ammunition depot.

North of Four-de-Paris, in the Argonnes, we exploded three camouflets, which wrecked enemy mining works.

Sub-Lieut. Ungesser brought down his 18th aeroplane.

The communique this afternoon reported: There has been a calm on the whole of our front. Our aircraft bombed the factories at Thionville and the bivouacs at Damvillers.

Consortium In Protest At U.S. Loan, Saying It Has Premier Claim

Reuter's Service

London, November 30.—Reuter's Agency learns that, early in September, China applied to the Consortium banks for a further instalment of £10,000,000 of the re-organisation loan. While the matter was still being discussed, China, on November 18, concluded an arrangement with a Chicago bank for a loan of £1,000,000.

The Consortium has protested, on the ground that the re-organisation loan agreement gives the Consortium first claim to make loans to China for administrative purposes.

AN EIGHT HOURS DAY IN AUSTRALIAN MINES

Double Shift Abolished; Owners Compensated By Increase In Selling Price

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 1.—The miners have secured an 8-hours day from bank to bank and the abolition of the double shift system. The owners are compensated for their loss by an increase in their selling price of coal.

The Commonwealth Government will still control distribution until the output is normal.

The announcement of the settlement was received with intense relief and was loudly cheered in the Federal and State Parliaments.

Afghanistan Mission Has Mysterious Fate

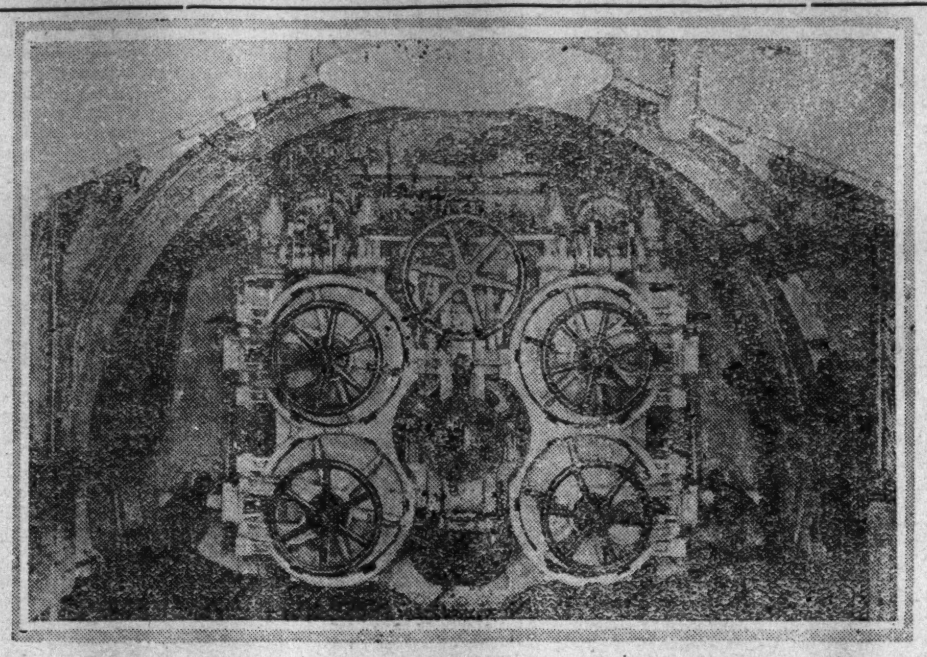
Of Germans Dismissed By Amir, Some Captured; After Happenings Kept Secret

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, related the history of the German mission to Afghanistan, which the Amir dismissed last May. He said it would not be to public interest to state what has become of the members of the mission, but some were captured by the Russians and British after leaving Afghanistan.

He paid high tribute to the behavior of the Amir in the exceedingly difficult position in which the intervention of Turkey placed him and acknowledged, with great satisfaction, on behalf of the Government, the Amir's loyalty to his pledge of neutrality and his firmness in refusing seductive but unrealisable inducements to forsake his ally and in using his influence to prevent disturbances on the frontier.

First Interior Picture of Submarine Torpedo Tubes



This remarkable photograph shows the four torpedo tubes of the Spanish submarine Isaac Peral, built by the Submarine Boat Corporation and now undergoing trials at Provincetown, Mass. It is said by experts to be almost identical in a mechanical sense to the German U-boats Deutschland and U-53. It is as large and capable of performing or accomplishing anything that they have done.

MR. E. I. EZRA THANKED BY STATE DEPARTMENT

Official Acknowledgment From Washington of Act Which Secured Consular Block

Mr. Edward I. Ezra has already received the thanks of the Shanghai American community for his generous action which allowed the purchase of the Consular, court and post office buildings, but the arrival of a message of thanks from the State Department was delayed until it aptly coincided with Thanksgiving Day. Correspondence which has taken place follows:

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, Nov. 29, 1916.

Edward I. Ezra, Esquire,
7 Jinkee Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Ezra: As the American National Thanksgiving Day occurs tomorrow, I am very happy to have just received instructions from our Department of State to express its appreciation of your unselfish action in purchasing our official quarters here and later turning the same over to our Government, without financial profit to yourself.

To this, I desire to add a further expression of my appreciation and thanks for your generous and untiring services in connection with this transaction, the same supplementing assurances of a similar nature heretofore given by me officially on behalf of the American community.

Faithfully yours,
THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

1st December, 1916.

Thomas Sammons Esquire.
American Consul-General.
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Sammons,

In reply I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Department of State for their appreciation of any services I may have been able to render your Government and to state that I consider it an honor and a privilege to have been associated in the accomplishment of an object which the American community in Shanghai have had so much at heart.

In conclusion, I wish to tender to you personally my warmest thanks for your courtesy in the matter, which I much appreciate.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD I. EZRA.

KWANGTUNG POLITICS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, December 2.—Liu Chengen, the newly-appointed Civil Governor of Kwangsi, has been visiting Canton during the last few days. He has declared to his friends that he would probably become Civil Governor of Kwangtung, although for only a short duration, to enable certain officials to accomplish certain objects, in spite of the protest of the Provincial Assembly.

PASS PENSIONS BILL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 30.—In the House of Commons, today, the Pensions Bill, amended in the sense indicated on the 27th, was passed through committee.

Germans Admit They Committed Error In Sinking Dutch Vessel

Will Pay Compensation For Blommersdyk; Carried Government Cargo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 30.—In reply to the representations made by the Dutch Government concerning the sinking of the s.s. Blommersdyk, off the American coast, Germany has agreed to pay compensation for the ship and that portion of the cargo consigned to the Dutch Government, but refers to the Prize Court for decision the question of whether she shall pay for the remainder of the cargo.

The German Government says that the U-53 sank the s.s. Blommersdyk because she would have to touch at Kirkwall and the bulk of her cargo was conditional contraband. Germany admits that the subsequent declaration of the Dutch Government, that the Blommersdyk's cargo was consigned to it, shows that the ship should not have been destroyed.

London, December 1.—The Provident, one of the Brixham trawlers sunk, was famous for its heroic rescue of the survivors of H. M. S. Formidable, in January, 1915.

The crews of the trawlers are emphatic that the submarine, which was less than 400 yards distant, deliberately shelled the men in the boats. Their gear was down at the time of the attack and the trawlers were helpless.

Tuchun Lo Pei-chin Rooting Out Opium

Has Agents Secretly Inspecting Country; Will Adopt Drastic Measures

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, December 2.—In an interview with a missionary, Tuchun Lo Pei-chin promised that speedy and drastic measures will be taken against opium sellers and growers. Many deputies are secretly inspecting the country and, after their return, the guilty officials will be recalled and all land, whether privately owned or owned by the Temples, growing the poppy-plant, will be confiscated.

SZECHUEN INQUIRY

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 2.—General Wang Chih-siang has been appointed investigation commissioner to Szechuen. He will leave in a few days. The principal object of his mission is the disbandment of superfluous troops and he will probably also investigate the dispute between General Lo Pei-chin and Tai Kan and various military factions.

TSAO JU-LIN'S MISSION GAINS IN SIGNIFICANCE

Said to Connect with Chengchiatung and Hsinya Loan, Which Entente is Out Of

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, December 2.—The appointment of Tsao Ju-lin as a special envoy to convey the highest Chinese decoration from the President to the Mikado was passed at a Cabinet meeting this morning. Independent reports say that his mission has a political and economical significance, concerning the Chenchiatung incident and the proposed Hsinya loan of eighty million Dollars, without the Entente's participation.

Japan Makes Britain Yen 100,000,000 Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, December 2.—The finance department announces that Japan has arranged a loan of 100,000,000 Yen to Great Britain, at par. Interest will be at the rate of 6 per cent and the loan will be redeemable in three years.

SERIOUS CLASH OCCURS WITH SHANTUNG TUCHUN

Regulars Worst Revolutionaries; Both Sides Allege Promises Have Been Broken

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 2.—A further conflict between the Tuchun's troops and the revolutionary troops is reported from Shantung. Apparently, only a skirmish occurred, in which the regulars were successful.

The Central Government has despatched delegates to investigate the quarrel and to bring about a settlement. Details are lacking regarding the cause of the conflict, but it is understood that the Tuchun and the revolutionary leaders accuse each other of breaking the agreement reached some time ago regarding the disbandment of the revolutionary troops.

Woo Tai-chow, one of the revolutionary leaders, in a telegram to Parliament, says that the Tuchun refused to carry out the agreement. He says that only $170,000 has been appropriated for the disbandment of the revolutionary troops, which amount is far from the sum required and that the Tuchun has failed to carry out other terms of the agreement. Therefore, the revolutionary leaders are compelled to sever connection with the provincial authorities.

A telegram from the Tuchun accuses the revolutionists of acting lawlessly, obtaining money illegally and inciting the troops to mutiny. Therefore, he despatched troops to suppress the disorders.

The Government has replied, instructing the Tuchun to leave the matter in the hands of the Central Government.

RUSSIANS RELIEVE RUMANIA'S PLIGHT; GENERAL OFFENSIVE

Attack all along Frontier, Occupying Whole Range Near Kirlibaba

DEFENDERS ASSIST

Initiate Violent Counter In Dobrudja, Capturing Several Hundreds

DASH FOR SAFETY

Rumanians who were Cut Off, Try to Hack Way Through in Groups

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, December 1.—An official communique issued today reports a successful offensive along the whole Rumanian frontier, south of Kirlibaba, where the Russians, despite powerful artillery bombardments and violent counter-attacks, occupied a whole range of heights.

Odessa, November 30.—The Russians have taken the offensive along the whole Carpathian front.

London, December 1.—A Rumanian official communique reports: We are violently attacking along our whole front in the Dobrudja.

Very violent fighting is proceeding south of Piteshti and also in the valley of the Glavacioc and Neajollov (? Neilof), as far as Komana. We have taken several hundred prisoners and captured ten machine-guns and some war-material.

There have been lively engagements on the whole front from the western frontier of Moldavia as far as the Buzeu Valley.

An Austrian official communique speaks of great masses of Russian troops constantly attacking between Uz Valley and Tartar Pass, "for the relief of the harassed Rumanians." It admits slight Russian successes.

A German official communique reports: The Russians and, on their south wing, the Rumanians, continue "their relief offensive" on a front of over 300 kilometers, between Jablonica Pass and the heights east of the basin of the Keydivasarhel.

Russians Gain Advantages

The communique claims that fierce fighting, with a high expenditure of blood and munitions, brought the Russians only a few advantages. The Rumanian troops in Western Rumania who were cut off from their army are endeavoring, by striking out in various directions, to escape.

"The enemy resisted our forces advancing from the Alt at various river sectors," says the message, "but were repulsed. The enemy here also took the offensive but could not stay our advance.

"Our Danube army has crossed the valley of the Nealov and is approaching the lower course of the Argesu, in the direction of Bukharest."

The communique claims that rich booty was captured in Wallachia.

A Bulgarian official communique claims that they defeated the Rumanians in bayonet fighting between Giurgevo and Bukharest.

Reuter's Agency learns that energetic measures are being taken to destroy all Rumanian grain and oil in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy.

Kieff, November 30.—Enemy aeroplanes are using bombs and machine-guns mercilessly against the refugees on all the roads from Bukharest to the towns of West Rumania.

Rumanians Considering Destroying Oil Wells

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Bulgarian headquarters, November 27.—In the Dobrudja we re-conquered by a counter-attack Height 234 and the village of Erzezek and dispersed two hostile battalions near Erzezek.

On the Danube, there was artillery fire between Rustchuk and Czernavoda. The enemy are rapidly con-

structing fortifications on the left bank of the Danube. Our troops, together with those of our allies, who crossed the Danube near Svistov, continued their advance methodically.

Near Orsova, our troops crossed the Danube and occupied the town of Doket. Other Bulgarian troops crossed near Logand and Vidin and occupied the opposite bank. Calafat is in our hands.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: According to the Berliner Lokalanzeiger, the Rumanian Government has called a conference, in which it was suggested to destroy the oil-wells. The conference declined this, but decided to destroy the establishments connected with the oil-wells. Considerable foreign capital has been invested in the Rumanian oil-wells, also money from neutral countries.

Astra Duma is in Dutch possession, a capital of 150 million Lei being invested. Orign is likewise owned by a Dutch concern, with a capital of 20 million Lei, The Romano-Americano branch of the Standard Oil Company, with a capital of 130 million Lei, also owns property in this district.

It is to be feared that the destruction of these establishments will also damage the oil-wells. At all events, immeasurable damage will be caused to neutrals if the establishments and stocks are not used for a long period.

New York, November 28.—The Associated Press reports that, at Hermanstadt, during a luncheon given to a group of neutral correspondents, General von Falkenhayn remarked that, although nothing in the world is so certain that one can predict it with safety, Bukharest will be an uncomfortable place for anyone who happens to be in it when the Germans get their guns trained on it.

Although General von Falkenhayn declined to commit himself to any prediction as to when this might occur, he left no doubt that he considered it a possibility of the immediate future. The reason for his reticence in this respect was that the continued Spring-like weather may hasten the end, while even a single sharp cold spell might lengthen it materially.

Vienna Funeral Train Wrecked; Many Killed

Reuter's Service

Amsterdam, November 1.—An express from Vienna conveying many persons returning from the funeral of Francis Joseph collided with a slow train from Buda-Pest. Several carriages were shattered and numerous people killed or injured.

ROUT AFRICAN-GERMANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 1.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: Following the division of the main German force, part of which was defeated at Lupembe, the remaining portion of 500 men, which was isolated at Ilembule Mission Station, surrendered on November 26.

Between October 19 and November 23 we buried 71 Germans and 370 natives. The remainder of Wahle's force, after losing half its strength, is moving eastwards towards Mahenge.

MOTOR TANKS NOT AMERICAN

Those Used in The British Army Not Made in This Country

New York, October 30.—"The much talked of motor 'tanks' which have been doing so much work for the Allies in the trench warfare are not American made, as has been generally supposed. These machines are the sole product of English invention and English manufacture, and no part of them is made in this country. They have not been constructed on any American tractor chassis."

This statement was made yesterday by George A. Gaston, president of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, who returned Sunday on the St. Paul. Mr. Gaston, while abroad, was the guest of British General Army Headquarters in an inspection trip which took him along the entire British front in France and Belgium. He is, so far as is known, the only civilian who has been accorded this privilege and that of inspecting the entire British motor transport system.

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Visit To U-Boat Stirs Society

MISS MARGUERITE CAPERTON & MISS MARY FAHNESTOCK

Washington, D. C., October 23.—Diplomatic social circles have been deeply stirred and the neutrality so carefully maintained among the diplomatic set by Secretary of State Lansing and Mrs. Lansing threatens to topple over and crash to the ground as a result of the visit paid by Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Rear-Admiral Caperton and Miss Mary Fahnestock to the German submarine U-53 when that craft lay at Newport.

Maintaining a carefully balanced neutrality in diplomatic circles has been a very difficult problem. Almost all of the diplomats, not directly connected with any of the belligerent nations, have sympathies one way or another and many embarrassing situations have been encountered by the Secretary of State in arranging social functions.

When news of the visit of the two young society women leaked out many of the pro-Ally matrons of the diplomatic set took indignant exception. It is believed by some, however, that the diplomatic and social indiscretion of Miss Fahnestock, at least, will be overlooked in view of the fact that she has been very generous in contributing to the International Red Cross, Belgian Relief and the Fund for French War Orphans. The case of Miss Caperton, however, is regarded more seriously in view of the fact that her father is a Rear-Admiral on active service.

News Brevities

Members of the German and Austrian communities attended a memorial service to the late Francis Joseph yesterday, the German and Austrian companies of the S. V. C. being out in force.

• • •

The remains of General Tsai Ao are expected to reach Shanghai tomorrow afternoon. The C. M. s.s. Hsinming and the Cruiser Haiyung were held up by high seas going over to Nagasaki and reached there on Friday, a day late. The remains were to be placed on the steamer at ten o'clock yesterday forenoon and, with her escort, she was to leave Nagasaki in the afternoon.

• • •

There is news from the North of anticipated fighting in Mongolia, where the local forces, 7,000 strong, are preparing to resist an expeditionary force which has been sent from Heilungkiang.

• • •

According to a Peking telegram the President is to send a special delegate to Shanghai to welcome Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Lieh-chun.

• • •

Hsiung Hsi-lin and Li Chung-hsi are reported to be after the positions of Finance Minister and Home Minister respectively.

• • •

Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant of the S. V. C., is to make an inspection of military and physical drill at Medhurst College on Wednesday next at four o'clock. Invitations have been issued by the Headmaster and Staff.

• • •

Officers and men of the S.V.C., and all those interested in military and naval matters, will find an interesting advertisement on page 16 of this issue. Judging by the testimonials, the Hymano pocket range-finder is an indispensable adjunct to the equipment of musketry instructors, surveyors, prospectors, sportsmen, etc.

• • •

La Vogue is this week very opportunely reminding customers and the public that Christmas is at hand, and that for the festive season are being displayed evening dresses, boudoir caps, coats, costumes, fur sets and coats, and other articles suitable for gifts.

• • •

As the result of the Girl Scouts' Sale of Work, at the Shanghai High School, the very satisfactory sum of £200 has been remitted by draft to Sir Robert Hudson, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society, to be used for the upkeep of beds in Netley Hospital.

• • •

One of the most beautiful collections of old Chinese Curios ever exhibited at Shanghai can now be inspected at Funder's auction rooms in Szechuen Road. The collection will be sold on Tuesday next at 3.30 p.m. and Messrs. Funder and Co. guarantee that every piece is old and genuine.

• • •

A further lot of Montgomery Ward catalogues (No. 85) has just been received at THE CHINA PRESS Office. Applicants who have already sent in their names are requested to call or send for their copies. A few extra copies of the catalogue are available and will be given out on application.

• • •

The death took place at Peak Road, Hongkong, last week, of Mrs. T. C. Downing, wife of the acting manager of the Chartered Bank at Hongkong.

• • •

Mr. John Archibald, junior, of the staff of the Central China Post at Hankow, has returned to that port after having received his discharge from the Army on account of wounds. He was welcomed back by representatives of the Hankow Volunteers and a number of friends.

• • •

The T. K. K. have acquired the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, for a sum stated to be between Yen 600,000 and Yen 700,000, and are to run the hotel in future, using part of it as branch offices.

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FRENCH MASTERS WORK DURING WAR

Some, However, Find It Mentally Impossible to Do Their Best

VIEWS OF THE SAVANTS

Painters and Composers Too Old for Trenches Tell Of Their Efforts

Paris, October 21.—"Have you been able to work during the past two years?" is a question that the *Figaro* is putting, not to those whose work has been to fight, for the difference between the present war against Germany and that of 1870, which ended in defeat in some six months, shows how well they have been able to work, but to artists, writers, dramatists, philosophers and other civilians whom age or other causes have kept from army service.

The eminent philosopher, Theodule Ribot, now nearing his seventy-seventh birthday, one of the deans of the Institute, replies: "During the first four months of the war I was unable to do anything outside my professional work. Since then I have adapted myself little by little. It is true that the subject which occupies me, 'The Value of the Finalist Conception of History,' is not entirely out of touch with present events."

Eduard Branly, the great scientist, to whom wireless telegraphy, so valuable at the present time, is due, writes: "My laboratory has not been closed and friends of French science have continued to facilitate in certain measure the pursuit of my research work. If then special difficulties not all due to the state of war, have made my work slow and trying they have not suspended it for a single moment."

What Saint-Saens Has Done

Saint-Saens, the composer, who this week celebrated his eighty-first birthday, has worked, but with a limitation.

"In the last two years," he says, "I have written quite an important composition for the San Francisco exhibition, where I conducted it myself, two motets, some melodies, an elegy for violin and piano, a piece for the trombone, a pamphlet, 'Germonphile,' and I have just finished a musical accompaniment for 'On ne badine pas avec l'amour' at the Odeon Theater. But I have not been able to supply M. Gheusi with a ballet which he asked for the Opera Comique. To write joyful music at the present moment would be, for me, quite impossible!"

Frederic Masson, the historian of Napoleon, whose 69 years have kept him outside the battlefield (to his regret), has not been able to work at his books, but has written articles for the cause of widows, wounded, mutilated and crippled.

J. E. Blanche, the painter, has never worked so much, but it has been at writing, not at painting. The only painting he did in the first eighteen months was an occasional work for a war charity. He has written six large volumes of an artist's war journal and has three more to write.

"For the last six months I have taken up my brushes again," he writes, "and find myself just as I used to be, although the nightmare that haunts us is never driven away for a single second."

War Urges d'Indy to Work

Vincent d'Indy, the composer and director of the Schola Cantorum, seems rather to be urged to work by war.

"I have finished an important work begun ten years ago, and I may say that I believe that I have never worked so tranquilly as during the first autumn of the war, when all the 'funks' hastily left Paris, and no bores or blundering visitors disturbed one. I have never thought that the spirit of an artist, worthy of the name, could be struck with atrophy or sterility because of external circumstances, however grave. Beethoven composed his tenth quartet, a concerto and three sonatas during the occupation of Vienna by Napoleon's army, when Wagram was at its hottest, and as for myself, I have always had such absolute confidence in our victory and in the full crushing of the deadly German power which was dragging our art to the depths that the calm necessary for work has never failed me."

Le Borne Idle 19 months

Another composer, Fernand Le Borne, found it impossible to write anything after August 4, 1914, but when 1916 brought back some appearance of normal life to Paris, "when ridiculously short skirts appeared in the streets and restaurants, tea resorts, music halls and cinemas became crowded," he tried to resume work, but wonders what the result will be worth.

J. P. Laurens, the veteran painter, one of whose sons is a prisoner, sends a hasty note: "I can only tell you that I am at work under this universal tempest and strive to keep myself erect 'despite the lightning and the storm.' The ox returns to his ploughing! Allow me, monsieur, to take my brushes up again."

Viscomte Francois de Curel, the playwright and mighty hunter, whose property lies in Lorraine and has seen much fighting, says: "I set myself to steady work at once after the battle of the Marne, and my eager toil has not relaxed since."

SARRAIL'S THANKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 29.—General Sarrail, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied troops in the Balkans, in transmitting the Army Order issued by General Joffre, added an Order of the Day beginning as follows:

"Dear comrades! I transmit the Order just received from General Joffre. Since the day you landed at Salonica, you have always answered my call."

He ended: "I sent you to re-capture Macedonia with our allies and to show again our colors in Servia and you have arrived at Monastir under General Le Blois' energetic impulse. Thanks! Your task is not finished and, when necessary, you will complete it."

Addressing the soldiers of each nationality in turn, General Sarrail said to the Servians: "You were the first to open the road. You first saw our enemy finally in retreat and your continued efforts have brought about the fall of Monastir."

He said to the British: "Till now, your task has been the most thankless. You have had to labor on a front that so far has been a defensive one, but you have spared neither toil nor effort. You have fulfilled with honor the role assigned to your troops in readiness to push forward on the offensive when the order comes.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES

Recent mandates announce:—

General Wang Che-hsiang is specially despatched as a Commissioner to inspect the affairs of Szechuen.

2. Shao Fu-yin, the Superintendent of Maritime Customs at Swatow, is ordered to retire from his post and to wait for further appointment.

3.—Li Hoo-chi, the Military and the Civil Governor of Fukien, reported that on November 15, in Nantai, Foochow, there was a six hour conflagration by which over 2,000 houses were burnt down. We hereby order the Department of Finance to grant $10,000 to be paid to the Civil Governor at once to be duly distributed to the sufferers.

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Italian Cafe Concert Program Completed, Is Full of Gay Promise

The program of the Italian war benefit Cafe Concert to be held at the Astor House on December 12 and 13, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, bears tribute to the hard work which must have been put in by every member of the committee, for it is a really formidable affair, with such a galaxy of talent as is seldom gathered together on one occasion in Shanghai. The principal part, the cafe concert, will be run in three sections.

Professor Montes, who has arranged the dances, figures twice in the first part—a gavotte to be danced by Miss Varalda and the Furiana Italian dance, by the Misses Denegri. Mr. E. Papini will recite, there are to be songs by Messrs. de Fourcauld and M. Speelman and by Mr. G. B. Stormes, in the lighter vein.

Part two will introduce equilibrism by Mr. Carpi, songs by Mr. V. Meyer and Mrs. Isenman, "the cat and dog" dance by the Misses Stephen and Danish peasant dances by the Misses Rouet de Journel.

Mr. Pardon is to open part three with a patriotic song "Le Reve Passe," Mr. A. Stewart is down for a one-string violin performance, Professor Montes and Miss Jouravel are booked for dances and Mr. G. B. Stormes for more humor, the program concluding with Italian national hymns sung by Madame Thue and a chorus of Neapolitan fishermen. Professor Papini's band will play at intervals.

In the side-show line there are to be two series of tableaux vivants, at 10 p.m. and 11 p.m., an Aunt Sallie, exhibition of British war posters and a Chinese variety entertainment by the Kin Kee Glee Club, at 9.45 and 10.45.

Supper will be served from 11.30 p.m. and during the repast the big novelty of the evening will be introduced, Madame Thue and the Neapolitan fishers, whose fame has already caused quite a stir in the Settlement, will sing national songs, in costume and there will also be character dancing by the Misses Rouet de Journel and Greek dances by the Misses Agassiz, Coquelle, Newcomb, E. Newcomb, H. Newcomb and Valentine.

For all this the charge is the very moderate one of $2 for one night or $3 for the two, with supper at $2.50 per head and the profits are all for the Italian victims of the war and the Italian Red Cross Society. Tickets may be obtained from any of the patronesses of the entertainment or at the Astor House and Palace hotels.

M. STURMER'S FALL

Japanese papers say that the fall of M. Sturmer, the Russian Premier, is regarded in the United States as a great event in Russian political history. It is regarded by Americans as a victory for the Allies over the Central Powers in Russia, as the Sturmer ministry is charged with having been secretly negotiating with Germany for separate peace.

Amusements

Apollo Theater

Many people in Shanghai will be delighted to hear that the beautiful and alluring Pearl White is again to appear at the Apollo Theater. She is the heroine in "The Iron Claw," a magnificent motion picture serial by Arthur Stringer, in 20 episodes. Creighton Hale, who attained popularity in "The Exploits of Elaine," and Sheldon Lewis are shown in the leading masculine roles. It is probable that the story itself will appear week by week in THE CHINA PRESS, in the same manner as was the case in "The Exploits of Elaine" and other serials.

Last night there was another large house when Dr. Richard Rowe and Mystic Mora gave their clairvoyant tests and made an exposure of race course and card table sharpers. Hypnotism was introduced in "The Feast of Candles" and "The Laughing Class." A powerful War Drama "Sons of France" showed the dangers of modern war and trench fighting while the British and American Gazettes were followed with interest. "Billy's Stratagem," a comedy film, sent all home enjoying a good laugh. This program will be repeated tonight.

La Cavalieri

Tomorrow's program is a star one, featuring Lina Cavalieri—"the most beautiful woman in the world" in "The Shadow of her Past." The first five parts will be shown up to and including Thursday evening. Photos of the captive city of Ghent will also be screened while a farcical society comedy is promised in "Housekeeping under Cover."

At the Victoria

A complete change of program is announced for the Victoria Theater for tomorrow night, where Ambrose and Peggy Barker are delighting patrons. Among the films a two-part drama "The Child" is the leading picture while there is a good selection of new comedies.

Woman and Wine

This picture is being shown at the Olympic Theater and tonight and tomorrow are the last chances of seeing it. For news-lovers there is a new Gaumont Graphic.

Charlie Chaplin

Charlie Chaplin is on the Towa Cinema screen tonight in "Work." Two more parts of that wonderful serial "The Diamond from the Sky" are also being shown.

Yesterday's Fires

The four quarters of the compass were visited by fires yesterday forenoon following on the Pootung blaze which we gave in yesterday's paper.

No fresh news of importance has developed about the cross river conflagration of the early hours beyond the details which appeared in our report. Two hours after Chief Officer Pett had returned to Shanghai the western district saw a good-sized fire which was noticed by Sinza Watch Tower. It was a Chinese cotton store in Chapel beyond the Markham Road bridge and the store was a complete wreck before the flames died away. It was outside S.F.B. territory.

From away in the east another conflagration was reported about a quarter to six but it proved to be only a small fire in some Chinese houses near the East Gate of the City.

The fourth call came from the Fire Float at a few minutes before nine and again it was across the water but this time up-river towards Tungkadoo. Chief Officer Pett went across in a launch and found that the filling room of the Yung Chong match factory was making a merry little blaze behind the China Merchants Wharf. Luckily the wind was carrying the flames away from a peanut oil factory close at hand. The Staff got to work with buckets and the main portion of the match factory was kept intact.

For The Orphans Of British Sailors

Shanghai Britons are to have a chance of giving to another good cause in the near future. The appeal this time is for the education of children of British Naval Officers and Mercantile Marine Officers and men who have made the great sacrifice. In London letters of appeal were issued by Lady Beatty and Lord Charles Beresford. Lady Beatty wrote that all Britons owed their sailors a debt that could never be repaid and so a generous response was hoped for from every man, woman, and child in the Empire.

British subjects and hongs in Shanghai realise to the full what the protection of the British Navy and the work of the mercantile marine has meant for them and the appeal is certain to have strong support when the scheme is announced.

It is believed that this Fund which will be known by the title of "Sailors War Orphans' Fund" will be the only project before the British Communities in the Far East for the special benefit of British children—children whose claims on their sympathy should be warmly acknowledged.

The members of the local Committee are:—Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Chairman; and Messrs. E. F. Mackay, John Johnstone, John Prentice, E. C. Richards, M. B. Anderson, P. M. B. Lake and L. E. N. Ryan. According to present plans the "Sailors' War Orphans' Fund" will be launched immediately after Chinese New Year.

Mr. H. W. Kent, c/o Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, is acting as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

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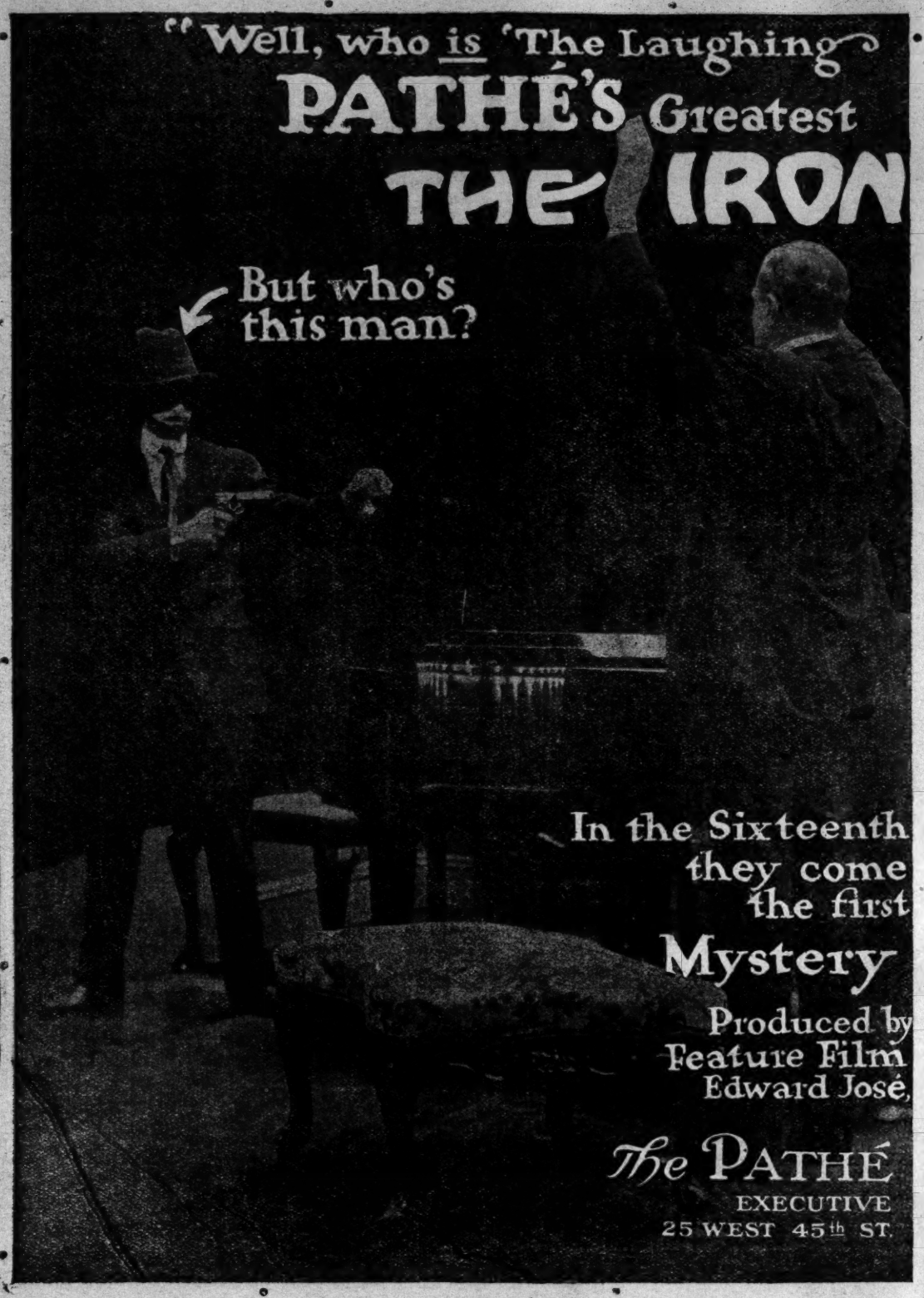

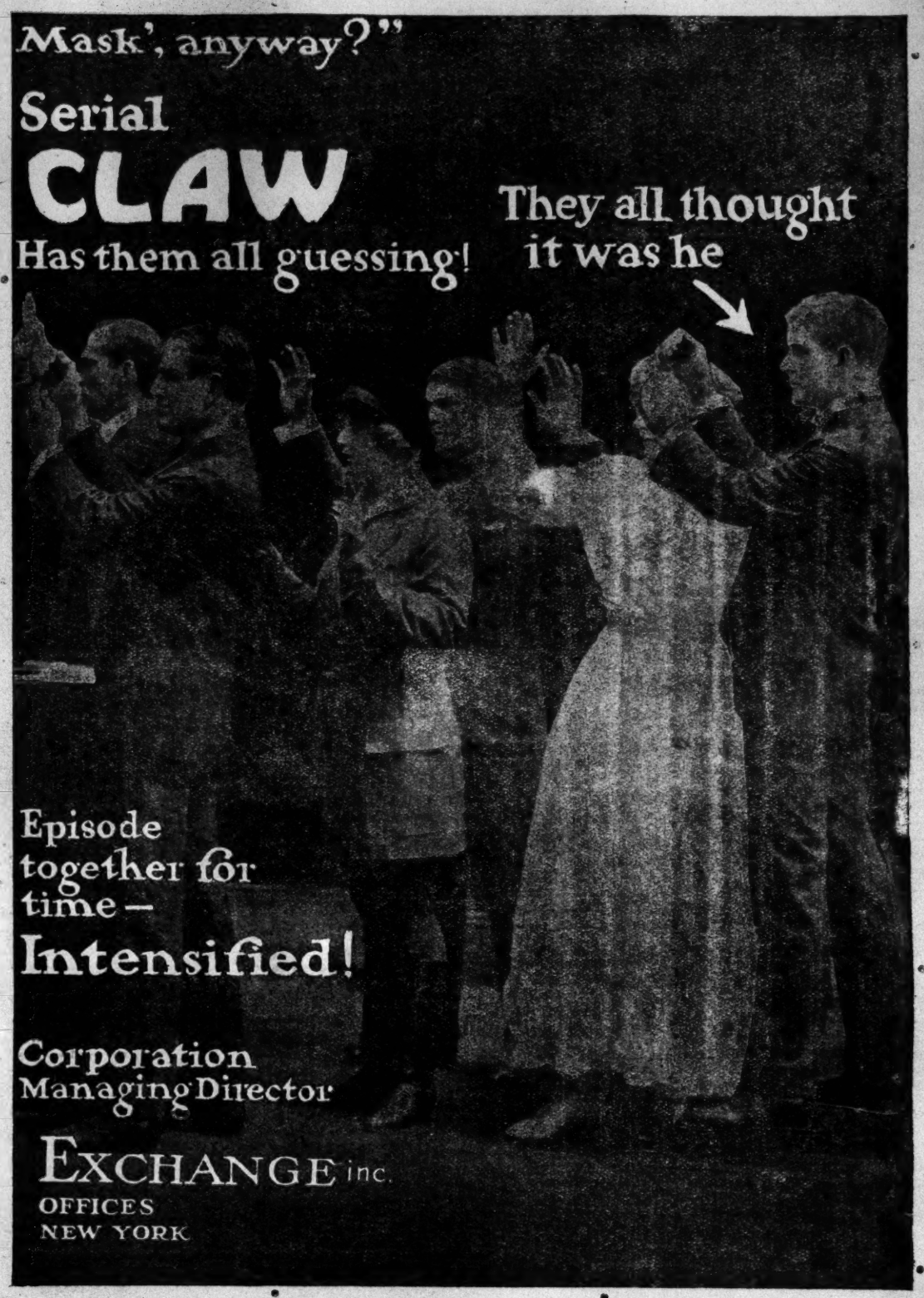

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Arthur Stringer has heretofore confined his work to the magazines, where his stories have always been in great demand. The Apollo Theatre takes great pleasure in offering to its patrons one of the best pieces of fiction in picture form, that has ever come from his pen.

The Pathe Company has put into picture form this great story, and such famous film stars as

PEARL WHITE—CREIGHTON HALE—SHELDON LEWIS

are shown in the leading roles.

Don't forget the opening date—Monday, December 11th.

HUGE SPOILS OF WAR IN RED TOWER PASS

Germans Find Miles of Baggage And Munition Wagons Left By Rumanians

INVADERS DISDAIN FOES

Peaceful Scenes With Leisurely Fighting Mark Advance Of Bavarian Alpine Corps

By Cyril Brown

(*New York Times*)

Riu Vanulia, Rumania, October 11. (by Courier to Berlin, October 27. Delayed).—After Belgium, France, Poland, Russia, and Servia, seeing Europe with the German armies has now carried me into Rumania, through the famous Rothenthurm Pass, with its conquering edelweiss troops of General Krafft von Delimensinger's Alpine Corps, which also assisted in cleaning up Servia, and although an improvisation of the present war already is ranking in renown with the Prussian Guards.

This narrow, bloody battleground, with its symbolic red tower, fabled to have been painted as its first coat with the blood of mediaeval invading Turks, is still relatively fresh and shows all the fascinating sediment of the routed Rumanian Army.

"Such a scène you will never see again," General Dellmensinger had said as I motored from his corps headquarters, adding "The Rumanians deserted their whole train in the pass. For eight or ten kilometers we found their baggage and ammunition wagons standing blocking the road, with their horses still in the traces and dead horses and overturned wagons choking the Alt River."

At the mouth of the pass outside the hamlet of Boicza I saw many acres of fields still covered with choice Rumanian war booty. Hundreds of baggage and ammunition wagons, some I noted still loaded with supplies and shells, are now being systematically salvaged by the Bavarian Alpineers. For the first time, too, souvenir-hunting American correspondents were able to accumulate enemy flags, for scores of small red, yellow, and blue standards, the Rumanian national colors, that had waved on munition and train wagons as they proudly invaded Transylvania, now littered the abandoned soil of Rumania. There was more irony, too, in the fact that I found on this vast military dumping ground quantities of bright colored paper flowers and garlands of victory.

Captured Ammunition Used

We were able to supply ourselves with excellent large-scale Rumanian staff maps of the Transylvania front from a large wooden chest forming part of the abandoned baggage of the Rumanian General and his staff. All serviceable military booty is at once being used against the Rumanians by the Germans and I passed one long Bavarian train bound for the fighting front composed wholly of Rumanian wagons and horses, while captured Rumanian ammunition, which mostly fits Krupp cannon, and extends along the great military dumping ground on both sides of the pass chaussee guns, is being returned to them as fast as it can be sorted out.

Because paralleling the River Alt and the one-track railway, the roadside and hillsides are sown with abandoned Rumanian uniforms, military socks, boots and oplankas, underwear, mufflers, rifles, cartridges and belts, field postcards to Rumanian soldiers, manuals of arms and drill regulations, identification and pay booklets, and all the other kaleidoscopic riffraff of a precipitate tactical retreat.

Deep into the pass at its saddle to the right of the road, and clinging on the side of the steep mountain, frowns a squatty red tower, till Rumania declared war a florishing inn, surrounded by low yellow barrack-like buildings and circled by crumbling gray neo-Roman walls, relics of the ancient fortress raised to guard the pass against marauding Turks, for whom it was once a favorite highway for invading Hungary. In the pass, too, is a curious monument to time's whirligig. A small, crumbling graystone shaft, slightly the worse for shrapnel, on a square base, bears the date 1849, and the legend: "To commemorate the coming of the Russians to the help of the Austrian Government when the Hungarians revolted and struck for freedom."

We pass a column of German military motor trucks loaded with civilian Rumanian grave-diggers. They are being sent out to search for and bury their still unburied dead who taint the crisp mountain air. The smell of death hangs heavy in this narrow gorge between the high mountains.

"Rothenthurm Pass is impregnable, except against a flank attack," General Krafft had told me, adding: "We will watch out that the Rumanians won't catch us napping as we did them."

It is the best pass of the whole Fogaras range. A fine highway hugs the right bank of the railroad and the left of the shallow, rapid Alt River, that still swirls about dead Rumanian horses and soldiers and the wreckage of wagons, while frequent mounds on its sand banks, thickly dotted, further show the heaviness of the Rumanian casualties hero. Bavarian booty patrols are still scouring the sides of the valleys and the mountain slopes, retrieving more ammunition and baggage wagons and buried guns.

At Verstrony, a deserted hamlet of yellow-tinted houses with pale indigo trimmings, we cross a bridge over the Alt, which the Rumanians had neglected to dynamite. Along we come to an important narrow chausee, which the Rumanians had made a feeble, abortive attempt to dynamite, then cross the Hungarian border.

Already Erecting Monuments

Here on the rock face of the mountain Bavarian blacksmiths are toiling at putting up a monument to commemorate the taking of Rothenthurm Pass, giant letters of beaten iron being riveted into the living rock and reading:

"Deutsches Alpenorps, September 26-29, 1916," a monument not being considered premature here as General Krafft intimates that he could hold Rothenthurm Pass forever with his Alpine troops against any Rumanian odds.

A few hundred yards beyond a picket fence gate, painted the Rumanian colors, red, blue, and yellow, bars the road. The Bavarian guard says orders had been issued that morning to motor no further into the pass, as Rumanian artillery observers could see into the valley from a place that towers five kilometers ahead.

"Nonsense," says the Krafft staff officer escorting me. "Open up!"

We motor into Rumania pleasantly without customs formalities, spin under a concrete railroad bridge over the Alt, also undynamited by the neglectful Rumanians, and motor to within 500 yards of the advanced Rumanian outposts, dismounting at a gray stone, red trimmed, longish Custom House building, much the worse for the German shells, but still bearing the Rumanian coat of arms and the legend: "Rumania Pichetu Riul Vadulue."

A stray 12-centimeter Rumanian shell greets us, but their shooting is woefully poor. They had undoubtedly seen the motor coming, but were slow in giving signals and still slower at firing. The shell crashes against the rock-ribbed mountainside above, where we had been five minutes before. A second shell goes into the river, then the Rumanian artillery ceases firing, having an obviously poor fire control. On the Somme motoring to the advance German outposts would have been suicidal. Scores of well-placed big ones would have smeared you five miles away. But out here the Rumanian artillery is not taken seriously by the fighters, and even the correspondent was bold.

We were 500 yards from the Rumanian outposts, yet could not see them, their first line lying behind one of those many mountain spurs protruding onto the narrow gorge that gives the pass its characteristic ribbed appearance. The Rumanian artillery being negligible, I climbed part way up the bare mountain side on the right of the pass, a German feldwatche affording a twelve kilometer vista into Rumania. Long distance rifle snapping from mountain slope to slope was here a popular pastime on both sides. German patrols were laboriously clambering up the mountain to the left to their night's work.

Man Hunting in Mountains

The fighting here is almost guerrilla warfare, man to man among the mountains, and clashes occur between very small parties of Rumanians and Germans playing hide and seek with one another on generally dense pine, beech, and birch clothed slopes. It frequently happens that Rumanian and German outposts actually sit well within one another's lines without knowing it, the Germans lurking on the top of the mountain, the Rumanians 500 yards or so further down the slope. German mountain batteries and high angle cannon were engaged in very parsimonious firing, "just to let them know that we are still here," an artillery captain apologised for his poor showing.

The main pass being wholly in German hands, the fighting between the small formations is now principally for neighboring mountain peaks. The Germans here are only a few hundred yards from Rumania, but further to the right they gained five or six kilometers. German machine guns keep watch on the peaks in German hands on both sides of the pass, and as it is an excessively narrow front the commander in this sector was not exaggerating when he said not a mouse could now get through.

It is leisurely, pleasant warfare here now, with few casualties and accidents. There are idyllic pictures of cavalry bivouacing in small branch valleys, washing their clothing in crystal mountain streams, cooking virtually on the firing line and loafing about the camp-fire regardless of Rumanian observers, small detachments swarming up and down the mountainsides to guard against surprise attacks, but nobody bothering much about cover. The Rumanians are almost equally foolhardy, but occasionally come to grief, as this morning, when they foolishly, as the front commander said, brought up two 7.55 guns on the open road and began firing at the Germans. The German artillery quickly put one out of action and the other to flight.

For the leaders, however, this fighting in mountain gorge and ravine is strenuous fighting.

"I lose sense of time, forget the date and day and night, being either at the telephone or the scissors telescope," said one officer. "It is still motion warfare here though seemingly we are standing still. The front is in a constant small state of fluex."

Hundreds of packhorses and mules graze peacefully, or Rumanian sheep, including a surprising percentage of black ones, browse on the slopes, providing ample food for Bavarian appetites. Rumanian peasants in long, dirty, white flannel leggings and very short linen skirts, till the hill patches as if Rumania's fate were not at stake.

This idyllic warfare should not last long. Rothenthurm Pass is too important not to figure prominently in the Rumanian war news sooner or later.

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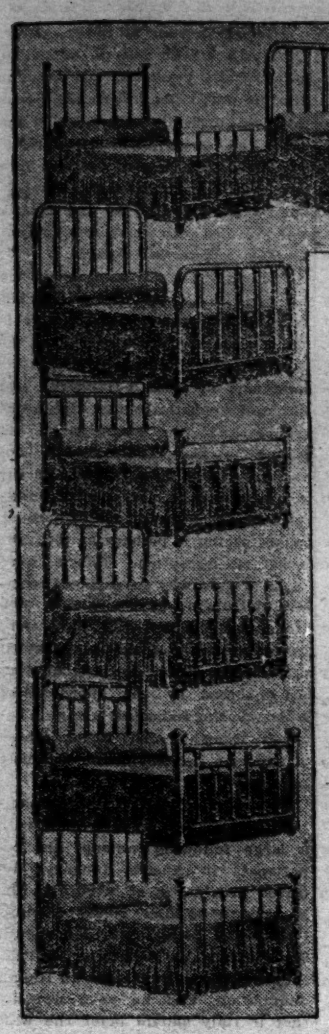

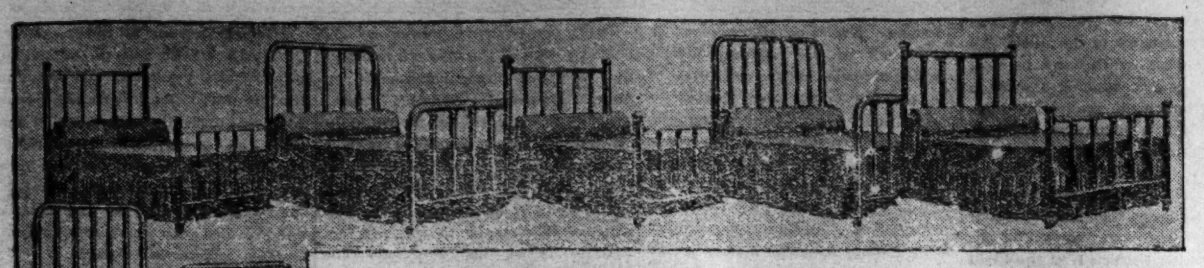

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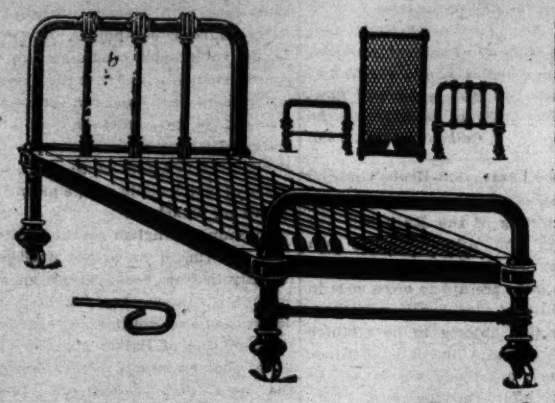

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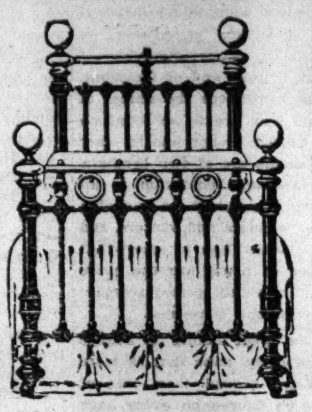

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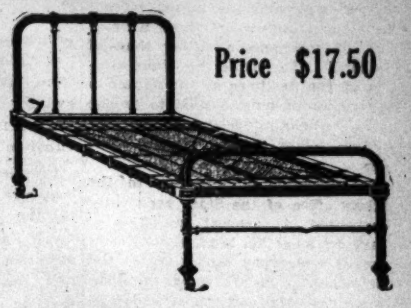

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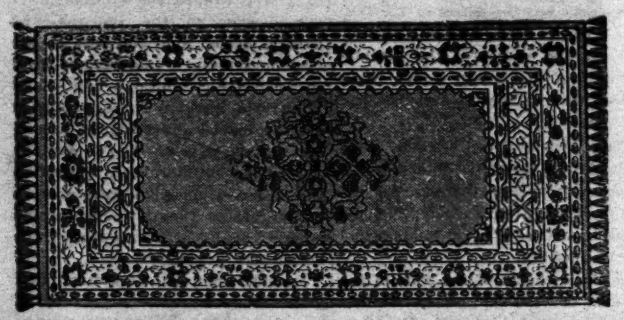

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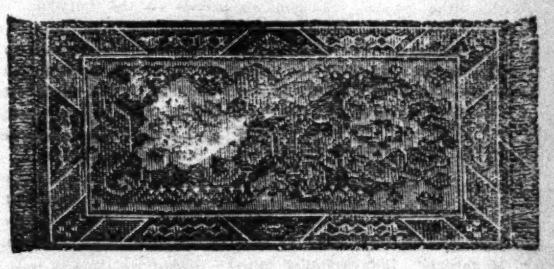

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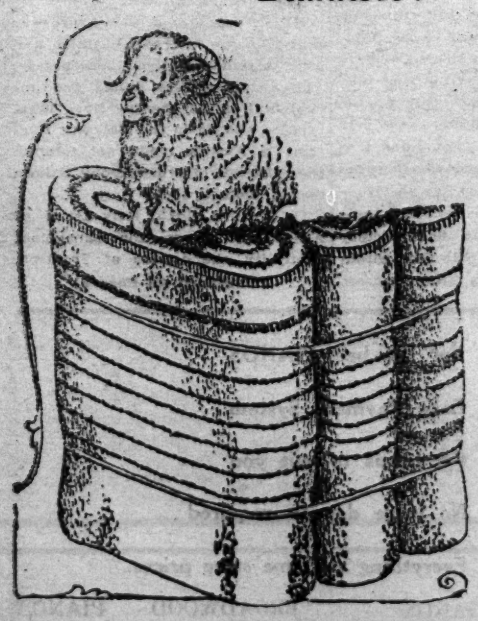
Blankets!



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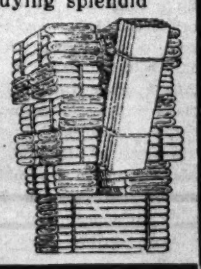

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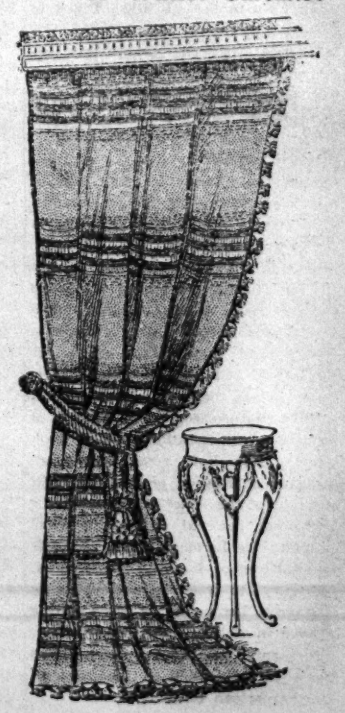

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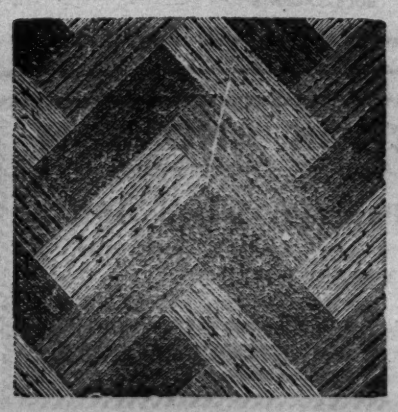

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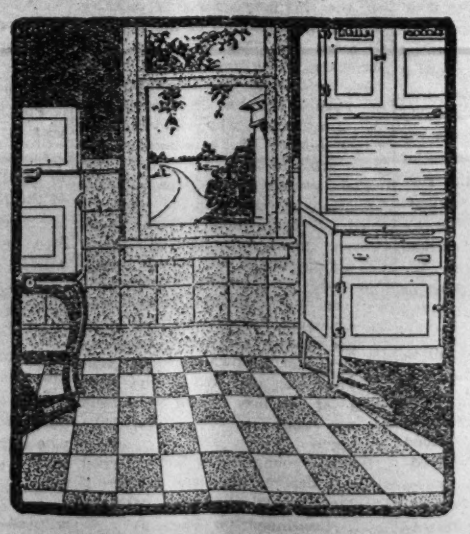

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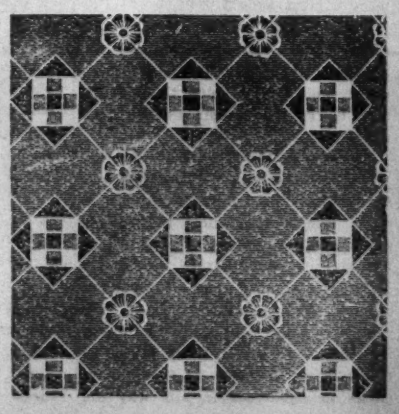

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The Path Of Duty

French Nobles, Like the Peasants, Are Shedding Their Blood and Giving Up Their Lives for Their Country

By F. Cunliffe-Owen

FRANCE'S magnificent patriotism in the present war—a patriotism which has excited world-wide admiration, and nowhere more than in the United States, her old time ally and ever grateful friend—had taken many unexpected forms.

Until two years ago France was looked upon as a land of political unrest, torn asunder by so many factions and rivalries as to render the task of governing the nation according to constitutional methods a problem of legerdemain rather than of statecraft. To confide the administration of the destinies of the nation to any group of men seemed to arouse an overwhelming desire on the part of their fellow citizens to bowl them over.

The elevation of any one to the highest office of the State apparently constituted a general invitation to heave bricks at his head, and his only hope of temporary safety lay in the dissensions of his adversaries among themselves and in the difficulty of uniting their leaders in concerted action against him. In most other countries the Executive is looked upon as a perfectly legitimate subject of criticism. But in France he was considered an entirely justifiable object of attack and of bitter warfare.

With the commencement, however, of the present international conflagration, and with the German invasion of some of the fairest and richest provinces of France, the character of her people underwent a rapid and extraordinary change. The presence on Gallic soil of the hereditary foe, renewing the abominable cruelties, the rapine, the ruin and desolation which had signalised the German invasions of 1814-15 and 1870-71, served to unite the entire population of France for her defence.

All political antagonisms, no matter how bitter; all factional disputes, all party and personal feuds were abandoned for the nonce. There was a coalition, not alone of the politicians but of the whole nation. The Ultramontane clasped hands with the anti-Clerical, the Red Radical with the Monarchist, the capitalist with the Socialist, the territorial magnate with the peasant and the noble of ancient lineage with the republican.

"Even old Clemenceau, the iconoclast of innumerable Cabinets, who had in the piping times of peace sworn to drive President Poincare from the Palace of the Elysee, suspended hostile operations against his successful rival in the race for the Chief Magistracy of the republic. In fact, there sprang into existence, without any apparent effort, something akin to the so-called Truce of God of mediæval times, with this difference; that the truce was restricted to the dissensions among the French people, and that it was for purposes not of peace but of war—war against the foreign foe and abhorred invader.

This truce received the name of the Union Sacre, and of the Concord Sacre, terms which have been much misconstrued abroad.

In this Sacred Union the princes of the former sovereign dynasties and the nobles of France have played a very notable role which, while it is known and appreciated on yonder side of the Atlantic, is ignored to a great extent here in America. At least it would seem so. For at a popular demonstration which took place in New York some weeks ago in favor of France one of the most eloquent of the American speakers, a lawyer of national reputation, while extolling the heroism of the republican children of France, considered it necessary to refer in a disparaging manner to her nobles as effete and as lacking in virility and in patriotism, unfortunate utterances which have furnished inspiration to the press of other American cities.

Yet the princes and nobles of France have responded with quite as much patriotic devotion to the call for the defence of their native land as the most ardent republicans, the latter of whom are the very first to admit, with enthusiasm and admiration, that their patrician fellow countrymen have done their share, and more than their share, in the fight for their beloved Patrie.

As soon as the war broke out the princes of the house of Bourbon and the head of the Bonaparte family at once issued the most peremptory directions to their adherents in France to desist from all further activities against the Republican regime, and likewise notified President Poincare and the Government in Paris that not a thing would be done during the war by the Monarchists to embarrass in any way the administration; also that the authorities could rely on their loyal cooperation in everything pertaining to the defence of the nation.

Not content with this, they one and all tendered their sword to the republic and pleaded to be permitted to serve in the French army, no matter in what capacity, even among the rank and file. But unfortunately for them—and perhaps for France—there is a law in existence which owes its enactment to the somewhat ignoble Gen. Boulanger, the ex-protege of Prince Henri de Bourbon, Duc d'Aumale, and which, dating from 1888, excludes all scions of any dynasty that has ever reigned in France from the privilege of serving either in her army or in her navy.

President Poincare was obliged, therefore, to decline the application of the princes to be permitted to fight under the French flag, calling attention to the fact that his hands and those of the Government were tied in the matter, expressing his regret that such was the case and praising the patriotism that had dictated the offers of their sword.

Excluded from the armed forces of France, they were as a result necessarily prevented from taking military or naval service under the flag of France's allies, at any rate as combatants. All of them, however, have found other means of rendering themselves useful to France in her hour of stress and peril. Two, namely, Prince Sixtus and Prince Xavier of Bourbon, secured admission to one of the numerous foreign ambulance corps on the Belgian. English and French fronts in the role of stretcher bearers and performed so many acts of quiet heroism in carrying the wounded off the battlefields under the heavy fire of the enemy that last spring they were decorated by King Albert with his Order of Leopold, while last month the President of the French Republic bestowed upon each of them, in the presence of the troops, the Croix Militaire.

Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Montpensier, happened to be cruising in Chinese waters when the war broke out and France issued her call to arms. Although he was very ill at the time, prostrated with a violent attack of jungle fever, he at once relieved not only his gentlemen in waiting, but also his other retainers of further attendance upon him aad sent them home in haste to fight. Not content with this, he disembarked at Yokohama and tendered the use of his fine and large steam yacht, the Mekong, first of all to the French Government and then to that of England. The latter Power accepted the offer.

It may be remembered that several months elapsed before Japan joined the cause of the Powers of the Entente, and during that period the British naval commander in chief in the Far Orient was so handicapped by the lack of cruisers that he gladly took advantage of the loan of Prince Ferdinand's yacht, added to her equipment of guns, placed a couple of his own officers on board and sent her cruising in the China seas, where she picked up a number of German and Austrian prizes, and took them into port at Hongkong before the mobilisation of the Japanese navy. Afterward the Mekong was used by the British Government as a despatch boat, and when finally relieved of further service was struck by a floating mine in the Mediterranean on her way home and sunk.

Prince Ferdinand returned home by passenger liner across the Pacific and Atlantic at great personal discomfort, in view of his state of health, almost succumbed to his malady during the three weeks that he spent in New York, and on regaining, in a measure, his health, after returning to France, devoted himself to the care of the wounded in his mother's castle of Randan, which has been transformed into a hospital, and at his villa on the Riviera.

As for Prince Gaston of Orleans, Count of Eu, consort of the ex-Crown Princess of Brazil and a veteran of several Brazilian wars, he insisted on enlisting as a private in the municipal guard of the town of Eu, in the immediate vicinity of his chateau of that name, and in spite of his advanced age—he is considerably over seventy—has been doing duty as sentinel along the railroad track since the beginning of the present conflict.

With regard to the nobles of France, there is today not a single house of the old aristocracy which is not mourning the loss of one or more of its members who have given their lives for their country. In every one of the great clubs in Paris, in the Union, the Agricole, the Epatant, the Jockey, &c., there have been set up in the principal apartment of the premises two marble tablets, on one of which are inscribed in letters of gold the names of those of the members who have been killed in battle, while the other is reserved for the names of those still living who have won official recognition by feats of gallantry and by deeds of heroism. They are called the tables of honor.

The names which they bear are some of the most illustrious in the fourteen hundred year old history of France names that first came into prominence in the days of the Crusades; and the lists are very long, especially those of the dead. The latter include no less than three dukes, namely, those of Rohan, of Lorge and of Arenberg, as well as a number of scions of other ducal and princely houses, such as, for instance, those of Polignac, of Avaray, of Maille, of La Rochefoucauld, of Broglie, of Brissac and of Gramont.

In some instances the names of fathers and sons are to be found on the same table of honor and in other cases the names are of two brothers. They furnish an inspiration to all the surviving members of the club as well as to guests and visitors, and it is no exaggeration to assert that these tables of honor are the pride and the most highly prized treasure of the institutions concerned.

Of all the great names in France there is probably none that is more widely known abroad than that of Rohan, which figures on every page of French history. It is a family which has furnished innumerable cardinals, statesmen and marshals to the nation, the family being represented among that band of French patricians who, under the command of Lafayette, helped the people of the United States to win their independence at the point of the sword in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Josselin, twelfth Duke of Rohan and fourteenth Prince of Leon, maintained to the full the military traditions of his house. On the outbreak of the war he abandoned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Morbihan, in which most of his estates are situated, rejoined his old regiment, the Second Chasseurs a Cheval, as lieutenant, received the Croix de Guerre at the battle of the Marne, where he was wounded, recovered, and returned to the front, this time by his own choice as an officer of a regiment of the Chasseurs a Pied, owing to the fact that infantry are more frequently under fire than cavalry in the present war.

Wounded again, he received this time the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The moment that he was convalescent he returned, for the third time, to the front at Verdun, and had only been in the trenches there for a few days when he received those fatal wounds, including the loss of both eyes, which carried him off a few days later in the hospital at the base, mourned by all his fellow legislators, even the Socialists, in the Chamber of Deputies, but by none more than by the soldiers who had been under his command at Verdun and elsewhere, men representing every class of society, those holding the warmest place in his heart having been the peasant lads of his native Brittany.

The Rohans take their name from the castle of Rohan, in the Morbihan, and owe their title of prince not to any grant or to royal favor, but to the fact that they were recognised in ancient times at the Court of France as descended from and the representative of the original sovereign dukes of Brittany. Most of them, however, have declined to make use of the title of prince, considering their name of Rohan sufficiently illustrious without the prefix of any title, living up in this respect to the motto of their ancestor that Sieur de Rohan who proudly exclaimed, "Roi ne puis, duc ne veut, prince ne daigne, Rohan suis."

At least sixteen of them lost their lives on the scaffold in the great Revolution at the end of the eighteenth century for no other reason than that they belonged to the oldest French aristocracy. One of the most famous of the family was probably that Henry of Rohan who was the favorite and companion in arms of Henry IV. of France, also the godfather of King Charles I. of England, as well as the son-in-law of France's great soldier and statesman the Duke of Sully, and who declined the offer of the sovereignty of the Island of Cyprus as King made to him by the Sublime Porte.

France's second Duke to fall in the present war has been Guy Duc de Lorge, who was killed at the front as a twenty-five-year-old Lieutenant of the Thirty-second Dragoon Regiment. He was succeeded in the family honors and estates by his younger brother, formerly known as Count Robert de Dufort de Civrac, who enlisted at the beginning of the war as a private in another Dragoon regiment, and who has won the stripes of a non-commissioned officer and the Military Cross at the front.

The dukedom of Lorge is one of those which greatly antedate the Revolution; and the first Duke was second in command to his uncle, the famous Marshal, de Turenne, in most of his campaigns, winning the baton of Field Marshal of France for himself by his own numerous victories, notably that of the battle of Pforzheim, in 1692, when he made prisoner the ruler of Wurttemberg. Another ancestor was that Seigneur de Lorge who was Captain of the Guard of King Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and whose son, known as the Count de Montgommerie by reason of his purchase of an estate of that name, accidentally killed Henry II. of France, in a state tournament.

It was a Seigneur de Lorge, too, who at the bidding of the fair Cunegunde sprang into the den of the king's lions to fetch her glove, which she had thrown down there as a test of his courage. According to the familiar lines of Leigh Hunt, when he emerged from the lions' den:

He threw the glove,
But not with love,
Right in the lady's face.

While the King, who had witnessed both the dare and the deed, applauded his act:

No love, said he, but vanity,
Sets love a task like that.

The third of France's Dukes to give his life for his country has been Duke Ernest of Arenberg, who was killed while serving as a Lieutenant of the Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry in May of last year, and whose father, Duke Augustus, is the vice-president of the Jockey Club and former president of the Suez Canal Company. In point of rank the old Duke is entitled to the "pas" over all other French dukes, as scion of one of the mediatized or formerly sovereign houses of central Europe, and as such he and the members of his house, who are all dukes and princes and duchesses and princesses from the moment of their birth, are qualified to mate on a footing of perfect equality with the reigning dynasties of the Old World.

Prince Ernest left no children by his marriage to Countess Therese de la Rochefoucauld, daughter of the Duke of Estissac. His elder brother, Duke Peter of Arenberg, is still serving at the front as a Captain on the staff of Gen. Joffre.

Among the most famous ancestors of these Dukes of Arenberg is that Count Robert de la Mark, whose name is familiar to all readers of the novels of Sir Walter Scott, while another was that famous Flemish patriot Count Egmont, whose tragic fate has furnished the theme of one of Goethe's most stirring dramas and resulted in that insurrection which culminated in the emancipation of the Netherlands from Spanish thraldom. Still another Arenberg was the Count de la Mark who was the friend of Mirabeau and who acted as the go-between in the relations of that celebrated statesman and Queen Antoinette.

The ducal title of the Arenbergs dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was conferred by the Emperor of Germany as a dignity of the Holy Roman Empire, and it was confirmed as a French honor by King Charles X. some eighty years ago.

Prince Henri of Polignac, who was killed last spring at the front as a Captain of the 103d Infantry Regiment, leaving a family of six small children by his marriage to his cousin, Countess Diane de Polignac, was the second son of the present and fourth Duke of Polignac, whose dukedom was one of the first created by King Louis XVI. after his accession to the throne in the eighteenth century. The present Duke is the grandson of Duke Jules de Polignac, who was the Prime Minister of Charles X. at the time of the revolution of 1830 in France. He received from the Bavarian King of his day the title of Bavarian Furst or Prince, to which all his descendants in the male line are heirs.

Still another French Duke to mourn for a son fallen on the field of honor, fighting for his country, is the Duke of Lesparre. The young officer, known as Count Adrien de Gramont, was killed while serving as Captain of the 274th regiment of infantry. Among his ancestors of the house of Gramont no less than six were Marshals of France, while on his mother's side he was descended from the French Marshal de Moncey, Duc de Conegliano, who conducted the heroic defence of Paris against the allied army in 1814.

The young Count was able to boast too, of having in his veins the blood of that most popular of all French monarchs, namely, Henry IV., his ancestress, the famous beauty Corisande de Gramont, having been one of the dearest friends and acknowledged favorites of that King. In fact, Henry IV. was anxious to confer one of his own dukedoms, that of Vendome, as well as the royal arms of France, brised by a bend sinister, upon his son by La Belle Corisande.

But the young fellow had the good sense to decline the honor, preferring the historic and illustrious name of

(Continued on Page 9)

Curious Political Paradoxes Of The Great War

Interests of Italy and Greece Are Antagonistic While Men of the Serb Race Are Fighting for The Austrians Against the Italians

Prince Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, the author of the following article, stands politically for the unification of the Servian race. He served for several years as an officer in the Austrian Army, resigning to become a citizen of Servia. He is the author in collaboration with his wife of "The Servian People, Their Past Glory and Their Destiny," and has written other books dealing with the history of the Balkans and the Near East. He entered active political life in 1893 with a campaign against the secret treaty made by King Milan of Servia with Austria-Hungary. He has also been connected with various Macedonian committees organised for the purpose of freeing the Christians from Turkish rule. Prince Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich has lectured at several American universities and is now a resident of New York. In 1903 he married Eleanor Hulda Calhoun, daughter of the late Judge E. E. Calhoun of California.

By Prince Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich

A Russian statesman said to me at the beginning of the European war "Each of the Allies has his own particular iron in the big fire."

These irons are apt to cross ends in the middle of that fire, for, if there are common objects to be attained by the Entente Allies, it is also true that they are engaged in a cooperative effort the success of which would produce results undesired by some of them, results not only undesired but from the point of view of national interests entirely deplorable.

Hence, certain paradoxes have swung into the Entente situation. At the present hour the interests of Italy and Greece are antagonistic. Greece sees her islands occupied and held by Italy, with the consent, at least without protest, of the Entente Allies, for whom Greece is now expected to fight!

In the war with Turkey it was natural enough for Italy to occupy islands off the Turkish coasts. But what is Italy doing today on those Greek islands, far from Italian borders—islands that have been Greek for thousand of years—unless she has already been admitted by the powers as an additional facotr in the Balkan medley and inserted into the Asiatic pattern already overcomplicated?

The second major paradox lies on the Italo-Austrian border. There Italians are fighting men of the Serb race, with the avowed object of conquering and annexing Serb territory, in the interest of certain "ancient aspirations — the wraith of old Rome!" Ergo, these Italians are stubbornly opposed, successfully, so far, by Serbs. Some few hundred miles, as the vulture flies, southeasterly, Italian contingents are fighting side by side with Serbs against the foe of Servia. If any Serb were asked in this hour if he desired Italian success against the Austro-Hungarian enemy of Servia he could not honestly say "Yes."

When he reads that a Serb, General Boroyevich, under the Austrian enemy flag, is still holding the Italians back, he considers it good luck for his Serb compatriots, though he would be glad enough to see the Italian army recover the Italian districts of Trentino and Friaul for the realm of King Victor.

The Entente Allies command more than sufficient military forces, in men and treasure, to bring the war to a successful end, but the curious conflict of political interests interferes with unity of aim and method. These circumstances have given to the Entente military operations the character of political chess moves among themselves, with the logical result of many military failures and an appalling waste of human material. Precious human blood which could be justifiably spilled where it would buy success in military operations is today poured out in driblets, exhausting the lives of whole peoples in minor actions that are powerless to earn decision, however useful any local successes in the trenches may be to the politics of the moment.

Political considerations interfering with, if not guiding, the military operations caused all of the failures in the French campaign, the disaster of the Dardanelles, the catastrophe of the Serb campaign, the mismanagement of the Italian operations against Austria, and now the same pernicious influences are at work again in the Rumanian situation.

The operations about Salonica fail to indicate the inexorable will of a united effort, although it is not denied that a successful offensive, based on Salonica, is not even now beyond the pale of possibility. But such an eventuality would call for the united will to conquer and a manifestation of energy on a different scale from that witnessed heretofore.

Today the offensive moves around Salonica bear all the characteristics of the so-called "reconnaissance en force," (powerful scouting raids,) actions too weak to accomplish anything decisive, yet terribly expensive in human life. The reconnaissance en force, as is well known, is generally the last resort of commander, who employs this means to veil the fact that he is at his wits' end. The character of the campaign at Salonica, involving useless wastage of life, is exemplified by the tragic spectacle of the Serbs. That small surviving force of about 70,000 heroes was, according to recently published communications from an allied source at Salonica, sent to its task with literally no hospital and ambulance equipment. However inconceivable such conditions are, it is nevertheless a fact that the French Government, as American manufacturers attest, gave orders in the United States only some six weeks ago for about forty-five ambulance units, delivery of which could not be promised for a long period.

An eminent English political writer, J. L. Garvin, in an article published recently in New York, reveals an exceedingly interesting chapter of secret Entente politics in regard to the handling of Balkan matters. He states that for nearly a year prior to the final Serb catastrophe Lloyd George, supported by other members of the British Cabinet, strongly urged that an efficient Franco-British army be sent into Semia, but was unable to convert the French Government to that view until nine months later, when the hour of Serb destruction had already begun to toll. That measure was obviously the one dictated by purely military considerations. Its sole object was the defeat of the Teutons. The political conceptions which opposed and prevented the accomplishment of that great action have proved their fallacy in every field of the war.

Those conceptions brought Italy uselessly into the arena, did not detach Hungary from the Teutons, did not secure Bulgaria as an ally, but did result in a series of bitter military and political defeats.

At the outbreak of the war, in the Autumn of 1914, the general feeling among the Slavs in Austria-Hungary, and especially among the Southern Slavs, was pro-Ally. The war was unpopular, and disaffection was rife, a state of affairs which seriously impaired the Austro-Hungarian fighting machine. Austrian defeats in Galicia and Servia increased the dissatisfaction. An energetic Entente offensive into Hungary from Servia well supported by 300,000 or 400,000 French and British troops, so ill-employed on the Gallipoli Peninsula, would have stalled the Anstro-German offensive against Russia, and probably would have brought Greece and Rumania into the war on the side of the Allies under conditions favorable to military success. Russian armies at that time were near Crakow, had reached the summits of the Carpathians, and held the passes of those mountains into Hungary; were even descending the slopes at several points into the Hungarian plains. Serious reflection leads one to conclude that final victory might have been at that time within the grasp of the Allies. But the great god politics decreed otherwise. Italy, lured with bright visions extending beyond Italia irredenta, was brought into the war. The first result of that move was evidently unforeseen by the Allies and upset their calculations. Overnight friends were changed into foes, a population seething with rebellion became almost loyal, and Austria was provided with a new army ardent in defense of its own fireside.

This result should have occasioned no surprise in the West. In the Autumn, Winter, and Spring of 1914-15, responsible spokesmen for the Southern Slavs had made clear the conditions in Austria-Hungary, and had said emphatically that Italy's entrance and the extension of her claims to Slav lands would not weaken Austria-Hungary, but, on the contrary, would go far toward unifying and strengthening the Hapsburg realm, saving it perhaps at the very brink of disruption. Efforts were made to show why the expected secession of Hungary from Austria and Hungarian junction with Italy were based on dreams of certain gentlemen of Paris and Rome, dreams that were not disturbed by the knowledge of what was simultaneously going on between Rumania and Rome, whose plans were rather more seriously founded.

The Servo-Croat, Soupilo, member of the Croat Diet, a man with a large following among his conationals in Austria-Hungary, declared in a series of articles in the Russian newspaper Novoe Vremya that if the Croats and other South Slavs hated Austro-Hungarian rule, they would hate still more an Italian domination, and he gave warning that if Italy should enter the war, as a step toward the attainment of her designs in the Balkans, the Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes of the Hapsburg realm would become loyal to Austria and unite to fight Italy. Even The London Times published articles, signed and unsigned, asserting that in view of Italy's attitude toward the Southern Slav territories, the Austro-Hungarian war, now so intolerable to them, would become popular and have the support of the South Slav population.

It must not be forgotten that Italian arrangements with Austria, first formulated under Crispi, gave Italy, in the event that Austria absorbed Servia, a considerable measure of compensation in the Balkans. It can safely be conjectured that had Austria-Hungary succeeded in the first campaign against Servia in 1914, Italy would have seen nothing to gain by throwing in her lot with the Entente. But the Serb victories against three successive Austrian invasions changed Italy's views and made her lend a willing ear to the Entente's proposals.

The argument was frankly set forth by leaders of Italy's pro-war party in the Giornale d'Italia and other representative newspapers. This argument was united and unequivocal in its theory—Italy must replace Austria in the Balkans. Further, if Austria could not tolerate the existence of other strong Balkan States, neither could Italy.

On April 8, 1915, Italy asked of Austria, in return for benevolent neutrality, the cession of Trentino,

(Continued on Page 9)

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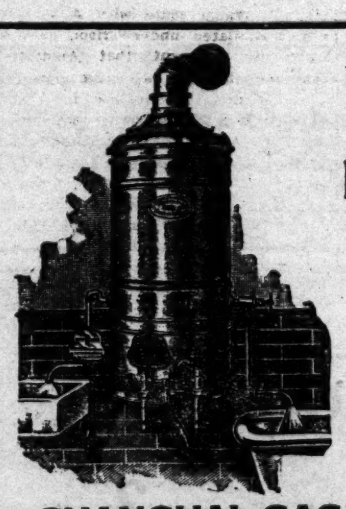

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Bake with upper and under crust as for apple pie.

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The Path of Duty

(Continued from Page 8)

De Gramont to one which would have placed on record not only for his contemporaries but likewise for the history of all time his lovely mother's frailty and her husband's complaisance. The Dukedom of Gramont dates from 1648, while the title of Prince of Bidache, borne also by the head of the house, comes down from the time of the Crusades. The Dukedom of Lesparre, usually borne by the younger brother of the Duc de Gramont of his day, was created in 1739.

Among other Dukes who have been serving at the front since the beginning of the war is the Duke of Luynes, tenth of his line, who is also Duke of Chevreuse and Duke of Montfort as well as Prince of Neuchatel, his younger son, Philip, bearing the famous title of Comte de Dunois, which is one of the family honors. The Duke has been acting as Captain of the Seventeenth Regiment of Chasseurs a Cheval, and has been mentioned in the despatches alike by the French and English generalissimos for gallantry on the battlefield.

Some fifty-three years of age, he has long been the chief of the honorary court of the royal Duke of Orleans, and is recognized as his principal representative in France, which does not prevent him from serving his country and its present Government with entire loyalty and patriotic devotion in this war. His dukedom of Luynes dates from 1916, and his father, the ninth Duke, was killed at the battle of Patay, in the Franco-German war of 1870.

Then there is his brother-in-law, the Duke of Uzes, who is a captain of the First Regiment of Engineers, and whose dukedom ranks as the premier honor of that kind in France.

As for the Duke of Magenta, he is better known by his title of Gen. Patrice de MacMahon, and is the eldest son of the late Marshal MacMahon, the second President of the present French Republic and one of the principal commanders in the war of 1870. The dukedom of Magenta was bestowed by Napoleon III. upon the Marshal for his victory over the Austrians at Magenta in northern Italy in the war of 1859.

The present Duke has a royal wife in the person of a daughter of the late Duke of Chartres, who served with his elder brother, the Count of Paris, in the American civil war on the staff of Gen. McClellan. The Duke of Magenta, like his father, is a soldier by profession, was commanding a regiment of infantry at Havre on the outbreak of the war, and has received promotion to the rank of General on the battlefield. A similar distinction has fallen to the share of his younger brother, Count Emmanuel de MacMahon, who was a Major of infantry prior to the war. So that both sons of the old Marshal are now Generals of the French army.

Prince Murat, great-grandson of that French marshal and cavalry leader Joachim Murat, who was brother-in-law of the first Napoleon, and King of Naples, joined the army as a reserve officer of cavalry, on the outbreak of the war, in spite of his being a sexagenarian. He has American blood in his veins, being a grandson of Miss Caroline Fraser of Philadelphia, who died as Princess Caroline Murat. Of his six sons, all serving at the front, one, Prince Louis, was killed at Verdun two months ago. Of his nephews, Prince Napoleon Murat is fighting under the Russian flag as a colonel in the Czar's cavalry, while another, Prince Michael, married to an American wife, the former Helen Stallo of Cincinnati, is a non-commissioned officer of the Fourth Regiment of French Hussars.

Not merely columns but pages more could be written of the bearers of great French names who figure on the tables of honor, either as among the dead or as recipients of rewards for feats of heroism, many of them being wounded, and some crippled for life. The dead include the two brothers the Counts Emmanuel and Jean de Turenne of the family of the celebrated Marshal Turenne; the Count Charles de Vogue, whose family claims descent from one of the Scriptural Three Wise Men of the East; the two brothers Count Robert and Count Albert de la Forest Divonne, one a chaplain, and the other a major of infantry; the Count Francois de la Tour du Pin; the Count Philippe de Gabriac; the Vicomte Charles de Fontenay; the Vicomte Melchior de Faramond, whose brother was for a long time French Naval Attache at Washington; and the Count de Roquetaillade.

On the other table of honor and among those who still survive, are to be found the names of the terribly wounded Count Andre de Chevigny, the Count Marcel de Cosse-Brissac of the ducal house of Brissac; the Col. Count de St. Mars; the Count Leon de La Salle of the ducal house of de de Bernis; the blinded Count Rene La Salle, which has furnished a saint to the church in the person of Francis de Salle, and Capt. Aristide du Petit-Thouars of the French navy, commander of the battleship Suffren.

Hundreds of more names of the same kind could be cited in order to show that the nobles of France do not merit to be referred to here in America as effete. The companions in arms of the Marquis de Lafayette, who fought for the independence of the United States, were all members of the aristocracy. And what I have written above will, I trust, go to show that the nobles of France in this twentieth century have, as regards both patriotism and heroism, lived up to the glorious traditions of their illustrious ancestors, ranging away back to the time of the Crusades.

Curious Political Paradoxes Of The Great War

(Continued from Page 8)

Friaul, the Dalmatian isles of Lissa, Lesina, Curzola, Lagosta, Meleda Pelagoza, and others; Italian sovereignty over Avlona in Albania, and the creation of an independent buffer State to include Trieste and the Istrian peninsula.

At the same time Italy was asking from the Entente Allies, as the price of her entrance on their side, not only all of those concessions, but their extension to the hinterland of Avlona at the expense of legitimate interests of Greece and also to the Greek-inhabited lands and islands within the sphere of natural Greek claims, while in the Adriatic an extent of coastline and hinterland peopled by South Slavs was required. This was to be formidable enough to constitute Italy a perpetual menace to the political and economic development of the entire Serb and Greek races.

Recollection of these underlying conditions is useful to those who would understand the paradox and solve the puzzle of what is happening today in Greece and on the Italian border. To these data, considering that the Italians are holding the Greak islands, may be added the desire of a large section of French politicians to direct Italian ambitions more and more eastward, as far away as possible from Tunis and Savoy, keeping Italy busy in the Eastern Mediterranean, where ultimately she will antagonise the interests of England and Russia.

Armies, like men, often learn more from their adversaries than from their friends. The Entente Allies are doubtless observing the new preparations which the Teutonic allies appear to be outlining. Scrutiny of the war despatches indicates that the Germans intend to maintain defensive on the western and northeastern fronts, even at the risk of losing terrain, and to concentrate their whole offensive effort first in the Balkans and next against Italy. The first objective in these movements is evidently the subjugation of Rumania, which would be used later as a base of offensive operations against Russia. The second objective, obviously Salonica, would judging from the despatches, be correlated to some extent with the Rumanian campaign. There are many indications that the main pressure of the Teutonic offensive will be directed against the British forces on the Struma. A consideration far from negligible in the Salonica situation is the political antagonism created in Greece toward the newly developed Italian interests. It might prove a costly experiment to treat Greece as a naughty boy.

Before the German return westward to seek final decision in France it would appear that a definite reduction of Italy is necessary—the third stage of the program. Meanwhile the Teutonic powers shrewdly count on a Serb General, the most formidable of the Austrian commanders in thrusting back the Russians from the Carpathians in 1915, General Boroyevich, a resourceful man of iron will. He would have Austrian South Slav troops and population back of him to hold the Italians at the gates until the Teutons were ready to push on into the plains of Venice and Lombardy.

We of the Entente know that the darkest hour is yet to come; we know that if that darkness is to be followed by the bright day of Victory the able Generals—and there is a number sufficient to the task in the allied armies—must have an unhampered chance to secure the great decision, and the evils of political corrupt interference with the conduct of the war must disappear. Never before then can the day be won.

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Father By McManus

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LET ME HAVE THE TICKETS TO THE BALL SO I KIN GIVE THEM TO SOME ONE THEN-
POSITIVELY NOT- I'LL LOCK THEM UP TO BE SURE YOU DON'T GET THEM:
WELL-IT'S GONNA BE A TOUGH JOB BUT IT'S WORTH IT-
I HOPE DINTY HAS A CHISEL-
WHY DIDN'T YOUSE LET ME KNOW-I COULD HAVE COME OVER TO YOUR HOUSE-
I NEVER GAVE THAT A THOUGHT- DINTY!
GEO McMANUS

Shanghai Events

SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

NURSERYLAND—really it was so wonderful I must continue to talk about it! and my enthusiasm must be my apology—fulfilled all expectations. A more complete and fascinating collection of articles for the wants of children it would be difficult to find and with the hundreds of eager buyers the stall holders and their numerous helpers had a busy time.

There was a nursery ready for the tiny infant opening its eyes for the first time on a bewildering world, and its needs were provided for through the crawling, toddling and early school days with everything the most fastidious could desire. Beautiful nurseries with all the charming appurtenances thereto—little housewifes and workboxes and hangers all daintily trimmed with ribbon and silk; bewitching nursery tea sets; furniture in wood and wickerwork with stencilled hangings and cushions; cots and chairs and prams innumerable; books of song and fairy tale; toys from the safe, woolly creature for tiny tots to beautiful dolls, and yachts of most finished workmanship for the more emancipated; 'Xmas trees and decorations, 'Xmas cards and nursery pictures; delicious sweets and side shows so full of interest that even grown-ups found it dufficult to tear themselves away—the Illustrated Tale charming the hundreds of people who crowded to see and hear Peter's adventures; and, in the evening, the "Empire" with its delightful "turns."

Here a diappointment was in store, however, and much sympathy went out to the little Animal Dancers (the Misses Stephen) who were unable to appear owing to an attack of influenza. The blackbird pies and the fish pond came in for a great deal of attention as did the famous rocking horse, big as a charger; a dugout with a real perescope, and a veritable zoo, its little inhabitants distracted by the multiplicity of sounds and the avalanches of human beings bearing down on them.

Then there was the wonderful House That Jack Built with the still more wonderful Cow very crumpled as to Leg as well as Horn, and evidently in a highly debilitated condition; the great Shoe dwarfing the surrounding crowd to Lilliputian dimensions; various competitions showing any amount of originality and real cleverness: the Hongkong Bank actually on the premises and music supplied by two excellent bands; tea and evening refreshments in the gallery which formed an excellent point of vantage from which to view the crowd below.

And what a crowd! Chang Su Ho's Gardens might well have been twice as big to show to advantage the thousands of beautiful things on sale and to accommodate the multitude of people who hurried to buy them. And Nurseryland gave them all it had promised and more. Everybody met there—people coming even from the outports to do their Christmas shopping on this day in order that the Blind and Disabled Soldiers and Sailors might benefit by their support. And all money taken will be pure profit!

Those perusing the programme were struck by the number of firms and shops in Shanghai that had contributed to the Exhibition, of which the following is a list:

Allen and Hanbury's, Ltd.
Arts and Crafts, Ltd.
Atkinson and Dallas.
"Au chic Parisien."
"Au petit Louvre."
Boyes Bassett and Co.
British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.
Brewers and Co., Ltd.
Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co.
Harvey's Advertising and Bill Posting Agency.
Horse Bazaar and Motor Garage.
Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.
Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd.
Llewellyn and Co., Ltd.
Moutrie and Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.
Sullivan's Fine Candies.
Tai Chong and Co.
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.
Weeks and Co., Ltd.
Whiteaway Laidlaw, Ltd.
Wong Kur Sung.

The success of Nurseryland is largely due to the organising ability, energy and resource of Mrs. Ayscough who was never at a loss even when the most unexpected difficulties presented themselves. The greatest credit is also reflected on helpers and all taking part, particularly on the Committee—Mrs. Burkill, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Skinner Turner, Mrs. Quin, the Hon. Sec., and Mr. Burkill, the Hon. Treasurer, who were indefatigable in their efforts, devoting much time and hard work in the building up of this fascinating Exhibition.

• • •

Thanksgiving Day broke ideals as to sunshine, though the wind was a trifle cold. The day was given over to holiday making, sports, and a memorable Thanksgiving Service at Union Church, Consul General Sammons presiding.

The evening was devoted as much as possible to family gatherings, friends filling the gaps left by those far-off relatives in the States who often travel immense distances to be present on this day set apart for family reunions.

Masks and dominions were the order of the evening at the Astor House Ball on Thanksgiving Eve. Advantage was taken of the particular privilege conferred on the fair sex by this year of our Lord 1916, one irresistible unknown becoming affianced to two admirers who were left inconsolable with the striking of twelve, with not even a little glass slipper as a means of identification. This sounds too romantic to be true, but what romance isn't!

• • •

On Thanksgiving night Consul General and Mrs. Sammons entertained at dinner the Senior Naval Officer present and the wives of absent officers. The guests included: Captain and Mrs. Kellog, Captain and Mrs. Clarke, Captain and Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Zennor, Miss Jupp and Executive Officer Brooks.

• • •

It will not come as a surprise to those who saw "Sleeping Beauty" to hear that it is to be repeated shortly in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund. This little fairy story, specially written for her clever little cast by Mrs. Phillippo, was so generally looked forward to that every ticket was sold long before the day. Every detail of the little play showed the time and thought spent upon it, the acting and dancing—particularly the graceful dancing of the Sleep Fairy which attracted general notice—being extremely good. Mrs. Shadgett was one of many who helped to the success of the evening, her sweet-selling brigade doing a very good business. All those having any part in the production of this charming little play are to be congratulated on the very effective manner in which it was carried out and there is little doubt it will be equally well supported at the next performance.

• • •

In order to dissipate any wrong impression which may have been conveyed by last weeks account of the "Veterans' Club" in connection with the donations, it is the intention when £100 is subscribed to dedicated a room as a memorial to officers, non-commissioned officers and men from Shanghai who have fallen in the war.

Mrs. Hilton Johnson, who has undertaken the duties of Hon. Secretary here, will be glad to acknowledge all contributions sent to her at 20, Ferry Road.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Beath are sailing with family on January 13 by the Empress of Japan when they will go home via Canada, on a year's leave. Mr. Linton is expected to arrive at the beginning of this month and will take over charge of the Merchantile Bank of India, Ltd.

• • •

Among the forthcoming movements not the least important will be "Puss in Boots," whose wonderful adventures have so appealed to children that they have been handed down in Pantomime for two generations.

The "book" and lyrics have been written by "Domino" whose contributions to this paper are so well known. Following the English tradition the play will be produced on Boxing Night and will, no doubt, be very largely patronised not on account of its artistic merit, but for the cause all Britons and their Allies have at heart—the Allied Red Cross Funds which, it is hoped, will be very materially helped thereby.

Rehearsals are going on apace. There will be a large chorus and all the newest songs will be introduced. Mrs. Isherwood, whose singing has so charmed Shanghai, will be principal "Boy" and Mrs. Poskitt, leading lady. As usual dancing will be a special feature and will be under the direction of Mrs. Parkin. Fun is promised in plenty and this will be in the hands of those capable comedians Mr. Stormes and Mr. Donne, the title-roll being charmingly represented by Miss Eileen Millard. Musical arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Peacock.

The fact that the whole production is in the very able hands of Mr. G. R. Wingrove ensures its success, his Pantomimes of other years giving so much pleasure that the curtain rose to crowded houses night after night.

It is the intention of the A. D. C. to allocate the profits to the funds of the Allied Red Cross Societies whose work is alleviating the suffering of the men who are sacrificing themselves for the cause, and deserves the support of all the members of the Allied Nations present in Shanghai.

• • •

Mrs. E. O. Cumming, who left Shanghai in March is busy doing Canteen work at Epsom. Hundreds of men are in training on the Downs and numerous canteens, which also form clubs, having a reading room and other comforts, are presided over by ladies, the particular canteen where Mrs. Cumming is working being run by twenty ladies. Mrs. H. E. Campbell and Mrs. Cumming spent the summer in the Isle of Wight.

The "Evening with Kipling" given by Mr. Schlee at the Country Club when he recited poems specially selected to show the great poet's conception of life, gave immense pleasure to a most appreciative audience. Mr. Schlee's keen perception of this wonderful man's works was apparent in his fine and forceful elocution which so gripped his hearers that, unconsciouly, they paid him the greatest possible compliment, living for the time in the countries and atmospheres where Mr. Schlee chose to lead them.

The whole of the proceeds were given to the Kitchener Memorial Fund and it is hoped that in the near future Mr. Schihtee will repeat an altogether delightful evening.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Gulland expect to return from Peking in the early part of this month.

• • •

Miss Heather Cox has arrived from Hankow where she had been on a visit for a fortnight. Her mother, Mrs. Wakeford Cox, with her younger daughter Miss Z. Cox was expected to arrive from England during the latter part of the week.

• • •

Friends of Mrs. Goodale are glad to know that she has now quite recovered from a sharp attack of illness contracted a fortnight ago.

• • •

Mrs. Edward Jenner Hogg is giving an "at home" on Tuesday next to meet Miss Riddell.

• • •

Two very delightful evenings are in store for those attending the Italian Fete and Cafe Chantant which wil take place at the Astor House on the 12th and 13th instant, in aid of the Italian Red Cross Society. Besides music there will be other attractions among which Living Pictures will take a prominent part, "Darkened London" showing one of the results of a Zeppelin Raid. Mr. de Luca is busy rehearsing a very graceful Grecian Dance in which six ladies will take part.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. John Liddell and Miss Liddell will be "at home" to their numerous friends on Tuesday.

• • •

Mr. Ellis Hunter, who left for Hongkong last week returned on Thursday with his daughter, Miss Barbara Hunter, who has just come out from home.

• • •

To those who had not heard rumors of the Great Idea, the taking of the picture by Pathe Freres of the opening of "Nurseryland" came merely as a very pleasant surprise. But the Great Idea evolved by Mrs. Stephen embraces a far larger field, and, with Nurseryland, its activities can only be said to have just begun.

For it is proposed to place on record the numerous scenes of interest in our Shanghai life, the proceeds of the entertainment to be used in aid of War Funds. The vista of possibilities such a scheme opens up is immense and the amusement in store both for those who find themselves immortalized on the screen and their numerous friends who will go to see how they comported themselves during the eventful moment when every movement was being portrayed on half a mile of reel, will be anticipated with keen pleasure.

One pictures busy scenes of the arrival of passengers at the jetty; the Boy Scouts or the Fire Brigade at work; life in the Chinese city or a scene at a Sale at one of our busy emporiums at the moment when, perhaps, two ladies seize a coveted piece of lace at the same time, each convinced that the property rightly belongs to her by priority and both as determined as if the fate of an empire hung on their daintyfingers to hold to that right, with appalling results of "Frightfulness" to the bargain in question!

A score of scenes, both of a serious and humorous nature, each expressing the remarkably varied aspects of life in which this city of the East bounds, will suggest themselves to the many nationlities who go to make up its inhabitants and quite half the pleasure will lie in the anticipation of this Great Idea, now in its babyhood.

• • •

Following a custom inaugurated two years ago Judge and Mrs. Lobingier entertained the American officials and their wives at a Mid-day Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday at Laurelcroft. Covers were laid for twenty-four and the guests included: Consul General and Mrs. Sammons, Former Consul General Jernigan, Captain Kellogg of the U.S.S. Galveston and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Rose, Mr. Paul McRae, Postmaster and Mrs. J. M. Darrah, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Bickford, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Mei, Mr. Schnare, Mr. Walter A. Adams, Mr. Spiker and Mr. Sobolkin. A telegram of regret was received from Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter who were unable to return in time from their Peking trip.

• • •

Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter have returned from Peking where the Admiral went two weeks ago to make an official call on the President. While in Peking the Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter were the guests of Minister and Mrs. Reinsch at the American Legation, on the way back the Admiral stopped at Nanking to call on the Vice-President who took tiffin on the Flagship Brooklyn.

• • •

Christmas announcements are beginning to come along. The Customs Club writes that its Christmas Tree Party will take place Friday, December 22 and its dance Saturday, December 30.

A FREAKISH APPETITE

An appetite which has no zest for regular, nourishing meals, but craves for unwholesome diet, seizes many young girls; men, too, suffer. It is one of the signs of a state of bloodlessness, and is usually present with pallor, languor and debility. The stomach lacks good blood to enable it to digest ordinary diet, and so food ferments and fills the system with poisons; the palate becomes unbalanced, and fancies arise for unwholesome fare.

It is but a short step from this unhealthy state to severe indigestion and complete breakdown. The warning is urgent, for serious diseases have often developed from such conditions. If you are a victim, what you immediately need is a reliable blood tonic, such as Dr. Williams' pink pills. They reinforce the system with new blood, following which digestion recovers, and a healthy, keen appetite is created for diet that will do you good.

It is because Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people make new, good blood that they are so valuable to both sexes in cases of bloodlessness, indigestion and stomach troubles. Begin a short course and see what benefit you will derive; start now. Obtain a supply from your dealer or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8, post free.

There is no better health guide than "The Blood and Its Work." Send a postcard to the above address for a Free copy.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY DISEASE AND DON'T KNOW IT

THE REMEDY IS DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Often those in the greatest danger from kidney complaint do not know their kidneys are diseased, and so the trouble is neglected until it reaches an incurable stage. Cure your kidneys while you can, by starting with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once if you have any such clear signs of kidney or bladder trouble as:—

Backache,
Pains in the Loins,
Gravel,
Urinary Disorders,
Distress in relieving the Bladder,
Dropsy,
Lumbago,
Dizziness and Faintness,
Unnatural Drowsiness,
Rheumatism,
Sciatica.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve the kidneys and bladder like ordinary medicines relieve the bowels. They dispose of the excess urio acid which causes rheumatism, backache, lumbago and stone, and they release the accumulated water in dropsy. A Certificate of Purity accompanies every box.

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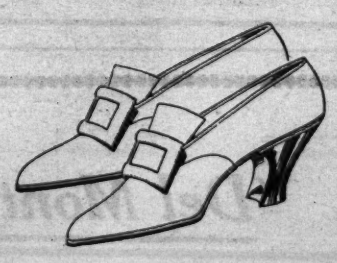
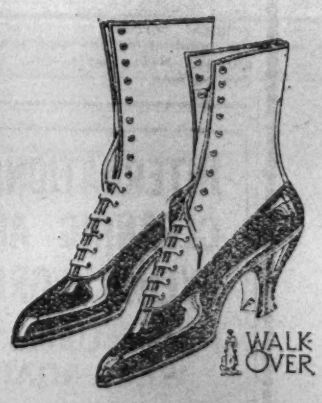
The worth of a shoe depends upon its wear. Even if you have a pair of shoes that give the greatest degree of comfort, but do not have wearing qualities, you have not received full value for your money.



The next time that you are in need of shoes, come to the **Walk-Over Store.** You will be sure to get long-distance footwear, and our method of fitting feet gets you the comfort.



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BISHOP MAKES PLEA FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Lawrence in Convention Sermon, Urges Fair Play For The Masses

St. Louis, October 22.—Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts sounded a note for social justice for the masses today in the official sermon of the Protestant Episcopal Church Convention, delivered this morning at Christ Church Cathedral.

"Tens of thousands of unchruched people in the United States today," he said, "persons of excellent character and religious parentage, are to be won back to the Church by conviction on the part of the clergy founded upon personal experiences, fair play, a sense of justice and a life of willing sacrifice."

Bishop Lawrence cited Nicodemus as an example of the unchurched masses. "Christ reached Nicodemus," he said, "by talking it out with the young man. He first spoke of the truths of faith, but did not say creed. He suggested spiritual truths which both understood out of the depths of their experience.

"Fair play is what people demand from the Church. The law of Christianity does not condemn any man before he is heard. There is a suspicion on the part of some that the Church is composed of carefully housed people who in social life wish to keep things as they are. There is a suspicion on the part of others that the Church is here to support its own dogmas and opinions without regard for turth. The man of today wants and will have truth."

Speaking of social justice, the Bishop said:

"When a body of people inspired with a fine idealism for Socialism rises up, the Church or Christian people may not condemn them without hearing."

The House of Deputies will hold night sessions this week in order to keep up with the great volume of business which must be disposed of, if possible, before next Friday evening, the time set for the adjournment.

The first thing to be taken up in the morning will be the matter of proportionate representation. It is proposed to reconstruct the scheme of representation so that the larger dioceses may have credit for greater populations and more clergy.

The confirmation of the nominations made by the House of Bishops for the Board of Missions will probably be before the Deputies in the morning. There has been all along a disposition to keep all differences of opinion well under cover, but at any time the disapproval of certain elements of the Church as to the policies of the Mission Board may manifest itself. There have been so many important economic and social matters before the convention that every effort is being made to sidetrack party demonstrations.

It was announced this afternoon by leaders of the ritualistic wing that no effort would be made at this convention to change the name of the Church by omitting the word "Episcopal." They have maintained that the Church is not a product of the Reformation, as has been asserted. The name "American Episcopal Church" is the one which is favored by those who take this view. The opportunity was presented, in the discussion of the title page of the revised Prayer Book, to introduce the change of name.

Frederick C. Morehouse, one of the High Church leaders, who made the suggestion that the title page of the book was still blank, did not raise the question as to the name of the Church. The adherents of this movement have decided that they will not press it at this convention, but they believe that by the next convention they will be able to carry the change through by a substantial majority.

TO PRESS LIEBKNECHT CASE

Reichstag Committee Rejects Appeal For Suspension of Proceedings

Berlin, October 27.—A committee of the Reichstag has rejected the petition of the Social-Democrat minority that proceedings against Dr. Karl Liebknecht be suspended during the session of the Reichstag.

Dr. Liebknecht was sentenced for military treason. While his appeal was pending another court-martial began action against him on the ground that he incited soldiers of the Thorn garrison to rebellion.

$178,400,000 FOR WAR BILL

Holland's Expenditures Likely To Rise to $10,000,000 a Month

The Hague, Netherlands, October 18.—The first two years of the European war cost the Dutch Treasury $178,400,000, according to figures just issued by the Ministry of Finance. That amount includes $8,200,000 already raised by special war taxation. Deficits on the normal budgets constituted a further charge of $21,800,000. If things continue as at present the national debt will have increased by $28,000,000 by the end of 1917, or by about half the entire figure at which it stood before the war.

The two war loans so far issued amounted together to $160,000,000, the whole of which has long since disappeared. Another loan is already under discussion, but the tax on war profits and special defence taxes or war levies also in due course will be a source of much strength, being estimated at $60,000,000 and probably calculated to yield much more.

To put the figures in another way, the war crisis, with the retention of an army of over a quarter of a million on a war footing, has so far cost Holland nearly $8,000,000 a month. An economist estimates that the further measures which the Government proposes to take to insure an adequate food supply for the people at moderate prices will raise the present food expenditure to $40,000,000 a year. If that prove to be the case, and assuming that the mobilised army is kept up to its present strength, war crisis expenditure in coming months will rise to $10,000,000 monthly.

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY.

Opening of Connecting Line & Alterations in Time Table.

On Tuesday, 12th December, 1916, the Connecting Line between the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines will be opened for public traffic.

All Main Line Trains to and from Hangchow will have through communication with Shanghai North and the new Jessfield and Siccawei Stations.

From December 12th the services on the Main Line and Ningpo Section will be revised, the principal Main Line alterations being as follows:—

		Fast.	Slow.	Express.
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	8.55	14.00
Jessfield	,,	8.00	9.20	14.25
Siccawei	,,	8.11	9.31	14.36
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	9.20	14.30
Sungkiang	arr.	9.09	10.47	15.26
	dep.	9.13	10.55	15.28
Kashing	arr.	10.25	12.26	16.36
	dep.	10.35	12.36	16.46
Hangchow	arr.	12.43	15.16	18.42

		Fast.	Slow.	Express.
Hangchow	dep.	7.15	8.40	14.40
Kashing	arr.	9.30	11.22	16.28
	dep.	9.40	11.30	16.38
Sungkiang	arr.	10.54	12.59	17.46
	dep.	10.57	13.03	17.49
Shanghai South	arr.	12.05	14.23	18.50
Siccawei	dep.	11.56	14.15	18.41
Jessfield	,,	12.07	14.27	18.52
Shanghai North	arr.	12.30	14.50	19.15

Time-Tables, etc., will be ready for issue to the public on December 6th, 1916, and may be obtained, with any further information, from the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North, Telephone No. 900.

BY ORDER,
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Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.

In Pink, Light blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

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A farcical Society comedy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$730
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 3¾ B.
Cathay, pref	Tls. 6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160
Hongkong Fire	$387
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	106s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½ S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 26 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¼
Oriental Cons	29s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 50 cts. B.
Raub	$2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$133 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 85 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13¼ S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 67½
International Pref	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yik	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$130 B.
Green Island	$11 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$90
Moutrie	$55
Watson	$6.85
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1¾ xd.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.65
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3
Consolidated	Tls. 3¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 14¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9.40
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 30½
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11 S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18½ B.
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10¼
Permata	Tls. 5¾
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.85 xd.
Senawang	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.55 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.80
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½
Tebong	Tls. 27
Ulobri	Tls. 1½ B.
Zianghe	Tls. 6¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 83
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 88S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 2, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 83¾ = Tls. 1.19 @ 72.3 = $1.65

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.1375	
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1802
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6—Tls.	5.71
Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. $	7.90
Peking Bar Tls.	301
Native Interest	.11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	35⅞ d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476⅝
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6
London	Demand	3-6 7/16
India	T.T.	259½
Paris	T.T.	486½
Paris	Demand	487
New York	T.T.	83⅝
New York	Demand	83½
Hongkong	T.T.	70 nominal
Japan	T. T.	61¼
Batavia	T.T.	202½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	nominal 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 7/16
London	nominal 4 m-s. Docy.	3-7 7/16
London	nominal 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7¾
London	nominal 6 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅞
Paris	nominal 4 m-s.	502½
New York	nominal 4 m-s.	86⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.70
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs		4.37
" " 1 = Marks		†3.93
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.20
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen		1.64
" " 1 = Rupees		2.06
" " 1 = Rouble		2.72
" " 1 = Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, December 2, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Consolidated Tls. 3.25
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.10
Cheng Tls. 3.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, December 2, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Kungyiks Tls. 14.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00 cash

Direct
Pahangs Tls. 1.60 December

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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Court of Directors:
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Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
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Bombay	Klang	Serembán
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
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ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
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LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
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PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
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Manager

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Reserve Fund	24,600,000
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Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
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85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking,	Tientsin,	Newchang,
Mukden,	Changchun,	Harbin,
Dairen,	Tsinan,	Tsingtau,
Kaifung,	Hankow,	Ichang,
Shanshi,	Wuhu,	Yangchow,
Chinkiang,	Nanking,	Shanghai,
Hangchow,	Ningpo,	Foochow,
Canton,	Nanchang,	Taiyuen,
etc., etc.		

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head-Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on November 28, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	16-18
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	14-16
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	each	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-7
Peas	"	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	"	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	10.00
Stove Coal	" Tls.	16.50
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

PROFESSOR MONTES'

Dancing Classes, Astor House.

General Class: { Monday, 5.30 to 7: Wednesay, 9 to 10.30.

4 Lessons, $10.00 per month.

Private Classes

$10.00 per person, each class.

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES

FROM $10 U.S.C. UPWARDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

18-19 Chaoufoong Road,

Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms, moderate rates, good table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

for

Xmas Presents

A large assortment of fashionable ready-made Sable, Ermine, Fox and Squirrel Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckwear, etc., and Tiger Skin Rugs.

We also make to order.

ORIENTAL FUR CO.

MO CHEE

102 Szechuen Road.

11616 (Near Jinkee Road).

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

The Associated Mission Treasurers in China

THE General Treasurers of the following Missionary Societies have united under the above name, with offices at No. 9 Hankow Road (4th floor).

American Presbyterian Mission, North,
Methodist Episcopal Mission, North,
Methodist Episcopal Mission, South,
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society,
London Missionary Society.

11814

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal	$21.50
Hankow " "	21.00
House Coal No. 1	13.00
" " " 2	12.50
Kitchen Coal No. 1	12.00
" " " 2	11.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets	1.00

COMPRADORE of

Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft

WONG LEI FONG

Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.

11502

PITKIN'S PURE PETROLATUM

SIX KINDS

Camphorated—for chapped hands and lips, cold or fever sores, itching piles, etc.

Capsicum—the best counter-irritant known for all aches and pains:—neuralgia, headache, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, toothache, etc. Better than mustard plaster. It will not blister the skin.

Carbolated—ideal application to prevent infection, and cure and heal all infected cuts and sores, bruises, skin eruptions, etc.

Mentholated—a cooling and soothing Petrolatum for sore throat, cold in the head, cold in the chest, nervous headache, catarrh, etc.

Perfumed—a daintily perfumed ointment for dry, rough or cracked skin.

Plain—neither perfumed nor medicated; an efficient ointment.

30 cents per tube at Pitkin's Show Room: No. 76 Range Road

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE

Representatives in China

Hydrophobia and Rinderpest

for

Precautional Injections

Apply to:

VETERINARY SURGEON

DR. S. NAKANISHI,

YA 4 Barchet Road.

Special Contracts for the treatment of all Cattle Diseases.

11704

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

'XMAS SALE

SILVERWARE

JEWELLERY

and

Best JADE Stone,

LESS TWENTY PER CENT.,

up to

10th January, 1917,

at

SING FAT & CO.

KIANGSE ROAD

11775

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE Red Cross General Hospital (Harvard Medical School of China) has removed its consulting rooms from 19 Whangpoo Road to 9 Hankow Road, and the telephone number has been changed from 5099 to 4262.

R. I. CLAPP, M.D.

A. R. KILGORE, M.D.

11834

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office:

1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII

(Yangkingpang), Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from $12 to $2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on December 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., $2,000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

The Directors of the above Company have declared a second interim dividend at the rate of 16 per cent (which equals 12 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 20th December, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th December to the 20th December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

China Realty Company, Limited.

Secretaries & General Managers

11851

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October, 1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to ...grad free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKY,
Manager.

11583

TO LET

From December 1st, two rooms on the ground floor of 17 Nanking Road.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2a Kiukiang Road.

Phone 2273.

NOTICE

I have this day established a branch of my business of Share and Estate Broker in Shanghai, with offices at No. 79 Rue du Consulat. Telephone No. 741.

FRANK W. WHITE,
Share and Estate Broker.
Shanghai and Hongkong.

11828

ITALIAN FÊTE & CAFÉ CONCERT

at the

ASTOR HOUSE

December 12th and 13th.

A Committee of Italian ladies, under the Presidency of Madame de' Rossi of the Italian Consulate General, has been voted for and elected, as follows:

Mrs. Amidani	Mrs. E. Denegri
" Bedoni	" M. Denegri
" Carisio	" Musso
" Clerici	" Ros
" Cugno	" Toledano

Mrs. Varalda, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The following ladies have kindly accepted to act as Honorary Patronesses:—

Lady de Sausmarez	Madame Grosse
Mrs. Herbert Phillips	" De la Prade
" J. R. d'Oliveira	Baroness Fujimura

Admission Tickets obtainable from all the above ladies. All money received for the above Fete by all the above ladies to be kindly sent to Mrs. Varalda, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, at 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

(Sgd.) Jenny de Rossi.

11808

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1916

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today.									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow		7.00*	..	..	..	..		5(2nd)
River Ports	Kiangyung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tomorrow.									
Ningpo	Usin Peking	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Tamba maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Luchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Katori maru	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30
Hongkong	Katori maru	..	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe	Yawata maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiangyu		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingtao, Manchuria via Dalny	Sakaki maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30
Hongkong and Canton	Tamba maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
River Ports	Kiangyu	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Luchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Tientsin	Feiching	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and beyond	Katori maru	s2.30	..	..	..	..	..	j4.00	3.30
Hongkong and beyond	Tamba maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	x5.00	7.30
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	x9.00	8.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	s9.00	..	c8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, December 5.									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow		7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(4th)
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntien	10.30*	10.30*	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	..	10.60*
River Ports	Tuckwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tientsin	Hsinchi	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Wednesday, December 6.									
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shangtung	9.00		4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	s9.00	..	c8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Thursday, December 7.									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(6th)
Saturday, December 9.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	c8.00	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

B Registered 2 p.m.

C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m. following day.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 4 p.m.

J Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.

K Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for December 3rd.

To-night only

Farewell visit of

DR. RICHARD ROWE — *Laugh producing Hypnotist*

MYSTIC MORA — *Clairvoyant Marvel*

All New Programme

See "THE FEAST OF CANDLES" — See "THE LAUGHING CLASS"

Staid Citizens under hypnotic influence

MYSTIC MORA — *in new Clairvoyant Tests*

HOW GAMBLERS WIN — *Race course and card table sharpers exposed*

THE ASTRAL HAND

A revelation in Spirit rapping. Something new every night.

Also "SONS OF FRANCE"

A Pathe's Drama of War in three parts.

A pulsating tale of modern War, Trench fighting: its difficulties and dangers.

A film by French Soldiers under present conditions

PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

And other comedy films.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING

From 1st to 4th Dec., 1916.

The Feature Film

"WOMAN and WINE"

A New Gaumont Graphic

AND

Two Good Comedies

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

COMPLETE CHANGE OF

PROGRAMME

New Acts by

AMBROSE & PEGGY BARKER

"THE CHILD"

TWO PART DRAMA

AND

A GOOD SELECTION OF NEW COMEDIES

TOWA CINEMA.

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 4th, 5th and 6th Dec.

13th Chapter

"AN INTERRUPTED JOURNEY"

2 Parts.

14th Chapter

"FOR LOVE AND MONEY"

2 Parts.

Also showing:—

On the Pine Mountains. Comedy-Drama, and Healthy Neighbourhood, Keystone.

Look at the All Star Cast. LOTTIE PICKFORD, the famous Mary's youngest sister, is the sweetest of all screen stars. IRVING CUMMINGS is the leading man and the forceful ability of his magnetic personality holds audiences spell-bound. WILLIAM RUSSELL plays a strong dramatic part. His work is unsurpassed CHARLOTTE BURTON is the bold adventuress. She eclipses herself in this play. GEORGE PERIOLAT, famous all over the world for his character plays, takes the role of the gipsy.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 10	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
15	D.L.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
16	P.M.	San Fancisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
21	6.00*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
7	P.M.	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 5	7.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	8.30*	Kobe & Osaka	Humano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
9	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10		Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
12	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 5	8.30*	London via Hongkong etc	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
9	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
11	10.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
15	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M.M.
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenifer	Br.	Glen Line
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
22	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
24	9.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
24		London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	D.L.	Liverpool	Kurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
6	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M.M.
7	A.M.	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 3	A.M.	Foochow	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
3	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
3	D.L.	Chinkiang, Wuhu, Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
3	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
4	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
11	11.30*	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
18	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Jan 2	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 3	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
3	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
5	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
5	..	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
5	D.L.	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
5	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	do	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	do	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
6	A.M.	Tsingtao, Dalny	Tencho maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
6	A.M.	Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
7	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
8	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
8	9.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
9	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
10	A.M.	Tsingtao and Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
12	A.M.	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 3	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
4	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
4	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
5	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
5	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
6	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
8	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
8	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co
8	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 2	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 2	Amoy	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 2	Japan	Yawata maru	3895	Jap	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Dec 2	Hongkong	Korea maru	11276	Jap.	A.T.Co.	Woosung
Dec 2		Taishu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Dec 2	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 2	Hankow	Kutwo	924	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 2	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Dec 2	Hankow	Linan	1352	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 2	Hankow	Meian	416	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Dec 2	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furikawa	
Dec 2	Swatow	Hangchow	1491	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 2	Japan	Juho maru	999	Jap.	R. Kasahara	
Dec 2	Hongkong	Empress of Asia	168 0	Br.	C.P.O.S.	Woosung
Dec 2	Hongkong	Chiyoda maru	1490	Jap.	N.K.K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 2	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
2	Japan	Nankin	5850	Br.	P. & O.
2	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
2	Haichow, Eching	Ichang	1928	Br.	B. & S.
2	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
2	Japan	Chikuzo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2	Wakamatzu	Shinon	1104	Br.	F. & Co.
2	Japan	Mishima maru	4929	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2		Ningchow	5836	Br.	B. & S.
2	Yokohama	Ceylon	3267	Sw.	E. F A.
2	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	563	Dav
T P D	Oct. 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Briggs
P & O B I	Oct. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
8 p.	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1393	8	159	Brotherton
8 p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
Y Z P D	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru Captain T. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, December 4 at about 12 o'clock (midnight). This Steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund Tel. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nangyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, Dec. 5 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jeety at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru on Monday, December 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursdy.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Mru left Chinwangto for Shanghai on Nov. 30.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Peleus left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. ss. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

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Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Kobe today.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on December 5.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kansu left Swatow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow left Swatow for Shanghai yesterday.

The silk which left Shanghai on November 5, by the R.M.S. Empress of Russia, arrived at New York on November 28.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Peleus left Hongkong for Shanghai on December 1, and is due to arrive here about daylight on the 5th instant.

The P. & O. s.s. Morea connecting at Colombo with the s.s. Novara which left Shanghai on October 16, arrived in London on November 29.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Kiukiang:—Mr. W. E. Gillis. From Wuhu:—Mr. C. Springfield, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Hilliard and Mr. Hegarty.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. Chin Tin-cheung, Miss J. A. Jacobs, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. W. B. Kennett, Mr. Lee Yokesuey, Mr. J. F. Meaney, Mr. Sze Sow Yue, and servant, Mr. G. I. Whelan, Mr. T. Ward, and servant and Mr. Wong Po-ki.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M s.s. Kwangtah for Canton:—Mr. G. H. Keeble.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru for Rotterdam:—Mr. F. V. D. Elst. For London:—Mr. and Mrs. and Master A. R. Bowden. For San Francisco:—Mr. C. R. Wagner For New York:—Mr. H. H. Hertz. For Kobe:—Mr. T. M. Laffin, Miss M. Laffin, Miss Laffin, Mr. B. H. Lazarus and Mr. H. Maxwell. For Nagasaki:—Mr. A. S. Stoutenbergh. For Yokohoma:—Mr. E. J. King and Miss King.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

December 1.—Anticyclone very constant in Central China. The pressure rises in Japan. The southern depression starts again towards the S.E. Luzon, with a new deepening of the center. Very fine weather, at Shanghai.

December 2.—Fine and cold weather, at Shanghai (minimum 28° on the 1st, 30.°4 on the 2nd). Pressure high and steady. Constant breezes of the N.W. quadrant.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, December 2, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg. mm	771 64	773 49
" inches	30.38	30.45
Variation mm. for 24 h	†0 14	†1 53
Variation mm. for 12 h	†1.57	†1.56
Wind Direction	NNW	N
Wind Kilom per hour	12	8
Wind Miles	7.5	5.0
Temperature Cen	1°2	7°5
Temperature Fahr	34.2	45.5
Humidity %	85	58
Nebulosity 0-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Alma	459	Br.	J.M. & Co.	10 p
Nov 26	Port Arthur	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M.B.K.	OWSB
Nov 30	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 1	Chefoo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Nov 30	New York	Brinkburn	3633	Br.	D. & Co.	YTPD
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 24	Dairy	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M.B.Co.	MBKW
Nov 27	Hongkong	Chekiang	133	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 28	Singapore	Cassis	3006	Br.	A.P.Co.	NGEB
Dec 1	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H.D. & Co	USA
Nov 26	New York	Euplectela	3506	Br.	A.S.P.Co.	APCUW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H.D. & Co	10 p
Nov 21	Tientsin	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	TKDD
Nov 24	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 29	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Nov 21	Hankow	Kwelee	879	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	CMPW
Nov 28	Chefoo	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 30	Japan	Kaiko maru	957	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Dec 1	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 1	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 18	Hankow	Li nhua	368	Br.	J.M. & Co	ONW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Nov 28	Japan	Penang maru	4000	Jap.	N.Y.K.	B III
July 30	Tsingtao	Siklang	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus Lloyd	P X
Nov 30	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1323	Chi.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Dec 1	Chefoo	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 23	Foochow	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 1	Iloilo	Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 30	Hankow	Whasheng	1746	Chi.	C.S.S.Co.	NSSW
Nov 5	Hankow	Yuenkiang maru	1496	Jap.	N.K.K	TKDD
Nov 27	Japan	Yumehari maru	553	Jap.	M.B.K.	TKDLW
Nov 29	Eching	Yunnan	1770	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

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S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
S.S. "Colombia"	—	—

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

	1917	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..30 Dec.		EMPRESS OF JAPAN.31 Mar.
1917		MONTEAGLE .....18 April
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..13 Jan.		EMPRESS OF ASIA...14 April
MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.		EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.11 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA....17 Feb.		EMPRESS OF JAPAN.26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.17 Mar.		EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 8 June

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons.	Dec.	16	,,
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,,	22	,,
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 ,,	Jan.	7	1917
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,,	19	,,
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 ,,	,,	30	,,
,, "KOREA MARU"	18,000 ,,	Feb.	13	,,
,, "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 ,,	Mar.	1	,,
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,,	9	,,
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 ,,	,,	23	,,
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	April	5	,,
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 ,,	,,	19	,,
,, "KOREA MARU"	18,000 ,,	May	1	,,
,, "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 ,,	,,	15	,,
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,,	26	,,
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 ,,	June	8	,,
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,,	22	,,

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JAN. 30, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, APRIL 1. JUNE 12.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Business and Official Notices

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices from Dec. 1st, 1916

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump)	$24.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	23.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	24.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	16.00
Japan Coal (No. 2)	15.00
Japan Coal (No. 3)	14.00
Coke	16.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets	1.20
Firewood, 50 Bundles	1.00

Orders promptly executed.

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. William Sanford Jackson has this day been appointed General Manager of the above Association and as such will sign on behalf of the Association all policies, risk notes and other documents of assurance, deeds, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, contracts and other negotiable and mercantile instruments AND NOTICE is also hereby given that Mr. Thomas Alexander Clark has been appointed Secretary of the said Association and as such is authorised to sign all the above mentioned documents and deeds on behalf of the Association.

Shanghai, Twenty-eighth day of November, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN PRENTICE,
Chairman.

11827

HOLIDAY GOODS

Silverware of every description.

The best selection ever offered, at prices which will astonish buyers.

Wo Shing

198 Kiangse Road

(Opposite L. Moore & Co., Ltd.)

11809

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

TO obviate possible trouble and inconvenience to consumers, the Gas Company calls special attention to the necessity there is, during the Winter months, for providing against possible obstruction in the meters and connections thereto. All meters and connections in exposed positions should be carefully protected by being boxed in and packed round with sawdust, or in some such manner.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, November 16, 1916.

11698

Union Church Ladies' Society.

An Alphabetical

SALE OF WORK

will take place on

Saturday, December 16th.

at the

UNION CHURCH HALL,

in aid of

Queen Mary's Auxiliary Convalescent Hospitals in Roehampton,

for Soldiers and Sailors who have lost their limbs in the war.

Be sure and bring the children to see the wonderful ark at the "A" stall; Baby's bonnets and bags of all kinds at "B" stall: Cushions and Cosies at "C" stall; and Dolls large and small at "D" stall. Fresh eggs with useful egg cosies, can be had at "E" stall and Flowers of every description at "F." Dainty and pretty art goods at all the other lettered stalls.

There will be a large and varied assortment of Kimonos, plain and embroidered, suitable for Men, Women and Children; Mince-meat and Marmarlade; Pictures, Quilts, Recipe Books Sweets Teas Woollen Goods and a grand 'Xmas Tree for the Children.

NOTICE

DR. R. W. DONOHOE, the American Dentist, wishes to announce that he has returned to Shanghai, and is continuing his practice at 17 Nanking Road.

11753

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2401

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Assistant Master at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay (if certificated) Tls. 200, 225 and 250 per mensem during the three years of an agreement, subject to a deduction of Tls. 60 per mensem during residence in official quarters.

Candidates should possess the ability to teach the usual class subjects up to the standard of the Cambridge Local "Senior" Syllabus; Mathematics and Chemistry being specially desirable.

Applications should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded forthwith, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, November 9, 1916.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2402

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Non-Resident Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay to a certificated Mistress Tls. 150 per mensem.

Candidates should be qualified to teach the usual lower school subjects, including singing and drawing.

Applications should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, November 23, 1916.

11806

Nurseryland Receipts Even Larger Than Was Expected

The second day of "Nurseryland" was an even greater success than the first and the treasurer's report will be a thing of joy when it comes out. On Friday—we do not think we give out any special secret when we mention it—the income must have run into the five figures in dollars and yesterday's takings eclipsed the previous day's so that the fund which is being assisted should have a heavy addition to its bank balance. There was a huge crowd at Chang Su-ho's garden all yesterday afternoon and in the evening there was scarcely turning-around room.

An important feature was the delicious tea provided by Mrs. Ezra; succulent sandwiches and excellent cream cake were greatly appreciated by visitor and stall-helper alike and the gallery, where tea was served, presented a most animated appearance. The bevy of waitresses in attendance were kept hard at work all through the afternoon.

An attractive stall at which the visitor was tempted to linger was that of chinaware, presided over by Mrs. Calder Marshall. Many pretty and dainty articles had been imported and prospective buyers found much to tempt them.

The beautiful Xmas Tree, set forth in all its glory of tinsel and frost by Mrs. Dawe and Mrs. H. H. Read, was a sight that appealed to old and young and at the stall nearby could be found all the adjuncts—gilt cones, tinsel streamers, glittering frost, etc.—of a really superior Xmas Tree.

In fact there was no hitch in any part of the program and when the time came for "good-night" all round it was a very happy band which dispersed.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Dec. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Dec. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Dec. 9
Per M.M. s.s. Athos..... Dec. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Dec. 12

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tsushima M. Dec. 10
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.. Dec. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Dec. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s Tamba M. Dec. 21

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M, Dec. 4
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Dec. 8
Per P. & O. s.s. Nankin Dec. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru Dec. 17

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of October 29 is due at Saigon on November 29, and here on December 9. Left Singapore on November 26, per M.M. s.s Athos.

Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached, with or without board. Reasonable terms. Apply to 78, Bubbling Well Road.

11824 D 14

TO LET, nicely-furnished room, with bathroom and verandah, in a private English home. Apply to 57 Range Road.

11826 D 3

TO LET, one large front room, verandah and bathroom attached. Also one large back room. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. Geibel. 19 North Szechuen Road.

11721

APARTMENTS WANTED

BACHELOR (English) desires pleasantly-situated room and board (without tiffin). Central if possible. Terms Moderate. Apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS.

1181D5

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, lady-assistant for office of non-allied firm. Apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

11847 D 10

WANTED AT ONCE, Boy who can do plain cooking. Good wages to good servant. Apply Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, Good stenographer, Neutral preferred; knowledge imports and exports; man preferred; require references. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS.

11832 D 5

HOUSES TO LET

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near the French Park, containing five large rooms, hot-water service, tiled kitchen, pantry and bathrooms, with porcelain tub, lavatory and flush closets, garden and tennis, to let, from December 15, 1916. Apply to Raven Trust Company, 38 Kiangse Road, Tel 60.

11887 D 3

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11839 T. F.

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

11859

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

THE LOEPARD WOMAN

The Leopard woman. By Steward Edward White. New York: Doubleday, Page and Co.

A war novel that has its setting in the untracked African forests and its adventures among savages in a wilderness where water must be sought with care, "The Leopard Woman" is a crisply told tale of excitement and intrigue. The Englishman, Culbertson, has been sent by his Government on an important secret mission to an African Chief. Culbertson knows the forests, the conformation of the country; better still, he knows the people. There is only one other man in that part of the world whose knowledge of it is as wide and deep and significant as his own; this man is perhaps even more of a "native expert"; and he is a German. For him and his Government, too, there is every reason to make friends with the little-known Chief through whose borders a new road is to be built. Culbertson starts out, well equipped, on his errand, but there is nothing astonishing in the suspicion that gradually comes to him that Winkleman has also been sent out on a mission like his own.

This is the situation with which the events of the novel begin. But the reader is not told so quickly what it is all about. Culbertson himself is a mystery at the opening of the tale. We know that he is British, that he is travelling with a native "Safari" through little-known country, that he is a good shot and something of a medical man, and that his men are devoted to him. But that, after all, is not very much to know about the hero of a book; and it is hard to forgive Mr. White for keeping us in ignorance until his story has reached Page 145. Such reticence does not bring us the excitement of suspense; it is merely confusing.

With the Leopard Woman herself, of course, it is different. The Leopard Woman is the mystery of the book. Culbertson comes upon her with her caravan in the wilderness, a beautiful, exotic creature who speaks English with a foreign accent, and who assures him that she is traveling out of sheer love of adventure through a country which has never even been mapped. She appears first as merely selfish, inexperienced, haughty to the point of silliness. And it is not very long before she falls into serious trouble in her wanderings, and Culbertson, who has left her after their first casual meeting, turns up providentially to rescue her and bring order out of the chaos of her native camp. He takes charge of her servants—whom she is utterly unable to "manage"—and is willing to act as guard to her for the rest of her foolhardy journey. But at this point he finds detailed maps of the district—marked in German—in her tent, and decides that in no case will he let her out of his sight!

How he travels on with her through the wilderness, how he is saved from grave danger, what her mission really is, and how he wins out in the end—this is the matter of the last half of the book. The errand of the Leopard Woman, and the way she carries it through to the last verge of success, is very clever indeed. She herself is not convincing, nor attractive; but she is obviously intended not as a portrait of a woman, but as an instrument in the telling of an adventurous tale; and as such she is entirely successful. Culbertson himself is more posible as a human being. But the best character in the book is the African, Simba, and the most humanly moving thing in the story is his devotion to his magic bone. For the rest the novel is a somewhat mechanical, though unfailingly interesting, story of modern adventure. Its narrative style is terse and vigorous, and its glimpses of African country and customs are often illuminating.

American Woman's Club

The following program will be given at the American Woman's Club on Tuesday, the 5th, arranged by Mrs. J. P. Sartz, head of the Musical Department:

Songs:—
a My Dear Soul. Wilfred Sanderson
b If Thou Wert Blind. Nöel Johnson
Mrs. F. Bateman

Piano:—
a "La Filleuse" .....Joachim Raff
b Valse de Concert .....Wienawski
Mrs. E. G. Malpas

Violin:—
a Meditation "Thais" .....Massenet
b Menuet .....Debussy
c Cavatina .....Carl Bohm
Mrs. G. S. Morse

Songs:—
a Summer Night ...Edwin Schulz
b O, that we two were Maying
Ethelbert Nevin
Miss Cowen and Mrs. Sartz

Songs:—
a Musetta Waltz "La Boheme"
Puccini
b Si Mes Vers Avaient des Ailes .....Hahn
c Love's Appeal .....Charles Mott
Miss Jouravel

Tea will be served at 4.30, the tea hostesses on this occasion being Mrs. J. Macbeth and Mrs. G. J. Petrocelli.

EXTRACT of MALT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price $1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1730	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1638	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1635	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangshow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1043	1148
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	804	945
7.	:		220	:		:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	758	1832
1029	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	048	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	139	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2330	816
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2330	2007
1156	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Cinchow dep.	—	1648	922
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	732

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 18. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1430	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1435	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	708	2200

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1855	625	1210	1900

2.	4.	102.			1.	3.	101.				
B. S.	B.	B. s.			B. S.	B. s.	B. s.				
2230	1950	1020	dep.	Peking	arr.	300	835	2035			
1938	1730	730	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	635	1112	2345			
1930	1638	710	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	640	1117	2350			
1920	1645	700	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	650	1125	000			
230	. .	1040	arr.	Mukden	dep.	2310	520	1910			

4.	6.				5.	3.					
B. s.						B. s.					
1705	1950	—	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	—	0	715			
1635	1941	—	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	—		725			
1631	1911	—	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	2.71	745			
1332	1508	—	dep.	Tsangshow	dep.	—	78	1133			
1043	1148	—	dep.	Techow	dep.	—	148	1457			
804	945	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	—	—	1801			
:	8.			:		:	220	7.			
758	1832	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	—	—	800			
601	1542	—	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	—	266	1029			
349	1311	—	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	—		1300			
339	1256	—	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	—	318	1315			
139	1032	—	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	—	377	1556			
2330	816	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	—	1816			
:	10.	—		:		:	420	9.			
2330	2007	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	—	630			
1958	1442	—	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	—	523	1156			
1946	1432	—	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	—		1206			
1648	922	—	dep.	Cinchow	dep.	—	600	1657			
1530	732	—	arr.	Pukow	dep.	—	631	1848			

Express 1. B.	Express 18. B. S.										
1430	. .	. .	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	0	. .			
1435	630	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	. .	. .	2300			
708	2200	. .	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	193	700			

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				
530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100	930	1350	2130
625	1210	1900	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1300	1950	1032	1455	2232

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.26
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.26	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing dep.	7.36	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.36	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.03	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.37	Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Mun arr.	7.58	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48						5.33	
Kon Shang Mun dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow arr.	9.19					
Hangchow arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Hangchow dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.46	5.42	7.31
Hangchow dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Mun arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Shang Mun dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.58	7.28
							Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	3.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..	.. ..		8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan	.. ..		9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.09	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.20	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.18		13.20	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.37	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	18.25	20.05			6.00	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. dep.		1.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		5.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.45	13.53	16.56	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.58	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.36	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.53	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.34			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.58	18.51			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.48	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang.. ..	10.55	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	18.40	21.20
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.46	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.37	7.57	10.16	12.34	14.11	15.41	17.38	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

AFTERNOON AUCTION

W. FUNDER & CO.

Have been favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED To sell within their Salesrooms

Nos. 111-113 Szechuen Road,

on

Tuesday, 5th December,

at 3.30 p.m.

A Very Fine Collection of Old Chinese Porcelains and Bronzes.

WE GUARANTEE

That Every Piece Is Old and dates from the period stated in the catalogue; and that we will refund buyers the price they have paid for any piece they have bought, should it date from a later period, provided they return us such pieces within 4 days after the auction.

On view Sunday and Monday, the 3rd and 4th December, and day of sale. Catalogues on the premises.

11857

REMOVAL

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY.

We have removed our offices from date to

1bis AVENUE EDOUARD VII

(Opposite McBain's Building)

1st December, 1916.

11846

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith held four aces against a straight flush,

And lost forty cents Mex. right off in a rush—

And drank sixteen glasses of Hunt's Port the first day.

HUNT'S PORTS AND SHERRIES ARE SUPREME.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

The Following Bargains are offered for One Week Only!!!

Bath Mats	$1.95 each
Lace Curtains 4 yds. long	2.75 per pair
ALL WOOL Sweaters	5.50 each
„ „ Scarfs 72" long	1.38 „
Flannelette 27" wide	38 cents per yard
Huckaback Towelling	39 „ „

Also a beautiful selection of Embroidered Handkerchiefs:

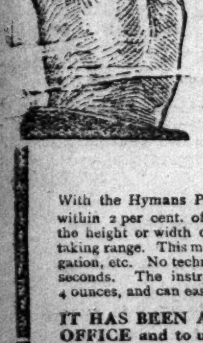
6 in a box..... $1.30 per box.

at

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road

(next to General Hospital)



Officers,

Musketry Instructors—

Surveyors, Prospectors, Sportsmen.

Will you test this Pocket Range-Finder for a week?

All you need do is to write for the Range-Finder, enclosing your cheque or money order for £3 5s., and we will send the instrument, complete in leather belt-case, post free and fully insured, by return. If, after testing it for seven days, you are not entirely satisfied and return the instrument in good condition, we will refund your money.

With the Hymans Pocket Range-Finder you can take the range of any object within 2 per cent. of error, with a base of only 5 or 10 yards. Also, where the height or width of object is known, operator need not even move when taking range. This makes the instrument invaluable for rapid sea and river navigation, etc. No technical knowledge is needed; range may be taken in a few seconds. The instrument is of simple construction, strong, weighs only 4 ounces, and can easily be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

IT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY & SUPPLIED TO H.M. WAR OFFICE and to upwards of 2,500 individual officers.

Here is one of a large number of unsolicited Testimonials:—

"It is a most useful little instrument, especially in this country of hills and valleys, where distances are so deceptive. I have tried it at all ranges up to 6,00 yards, and the results have astonished me. I shall certainly bring it to the notice of other gunner officers."—Major—, R.F.A., Salonika Field Force.

PRICE, including Regd. Post full War-risk Insurance, **£3-5-0**

THE Hymans POCKET **RANGE-FINDER**

(PATENT No. 4493/15).

Send cheque to-day, or write for free descriptive leaflet to the Patentee and Manufacturer—

CHAS. HYMANS, Dept. CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

A big assortment of

HATS Toques—Tricorne—Niniche

has just arrived

Moderate Prices

MME. MANIKUS, French Milliner, 22a North Szechuen Road.

THE GOOD AND BAD EFFECTS OF OUR ENVIRONMENTS

are so important, especially in our home life, that we should use extreme care and forethought in purchasing those things that we are to have constantly about us. This applies particularly to furniture for the home.

Messrs. V. K. SHEN & SON, the manufacturing organization founded early in 1894, and which has met with twenty-two years' success, is the firm of reputation.

Their Sales Office is located at 109 Hankow Road. You may telephone 1710 for their trained experts, if you require any suggestions regarding planning a home.

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11877

The Geographical & Topographical Society OF CHINA

28 PEKING ROAD (Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. The NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE which will be included.
2. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. The NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANG-TUNG PROVINCE.
4. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

Do you wish to buy beautiful things for

'XMAS PRESENTS?

The Embroidery & Lace Depot

are prepared to allow

20 per cent. discount

on every handmade article, from the 1st to 24th December, 1916.

P574 Nanking Road.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WALTER SCHARFF & CO. have removed their offices to 5 Hankow Road, Tel. No. 676. Friends are requested to make a note of it at once.

11883

CONSULADO GERAL DE PORTUGAL EM SHANGHAI

NOTICE

Required by the Macao Government, 3 Telegraph Operators for wireless station, Portuguese preferred.

Applications should be sent to Portuguese Consulate, Shanghai, stating qualifications and salary required.

Jorge Roza de Oliveira, Consul-General for Portugal.

Shanghai, 3rd Dec., 1916.

11856

CHEQUE LOST

The undersigned begs to inform the public that a cheque, dated Nov. 23, 1916, issued by the Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway, on the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, in favor of the Quah Wa Electrical Apparatus Factory, under No. B. 472,140 for $237.30 Mex. has been lost. The said cheque has been rendered null and void.

YUEN MOW HONG.

(十六浦源茂行)

11858

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

A. D. C.

THE

Great Christmas Pantomime

"PUSS IN BOOTS"

In Aid of the Allied Red Cross Funds

Lyceum Theatre

26th, 28th, and 30th December with MATINEE

The date for opening of Box Plan will be announced later.

11850

Just Arrived!

Fresh Butter

"MEADOW" BRAND

Finest Creamery Butter, shipped in cold-storage and kept in cold-storage. Fresh and pure.

FOR OUTPORTS

Tinned Butter

"GOLDEN STATE" BRAND

Finest quality. Absolutely the best tinned butter. Full weight tins.

MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 13 and 15

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached. Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, two rooms suitable for offices, situated in Yuenmingyuen Road. Immediate occupation. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

11865 D 6

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, comfortably-furnished, large bed-sitting room, facing south, large verandah, separate bathroom. Garden, telephone, tram station. Excellent table. Terms moderate.

11868

TO LET, nicely-furnished room, with bathroom attached, immediate occupation. Apply 50 Range Road.

11864 D 6

MELBOURNE HOUSE, to let, furnished front room with small room, bathroom, balcony, with board. Suitable married couples or bachelors. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.

11815 D 3

TO LET, with board, furnished front room, verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for two. Terms moderate. Centrally situated. 3 Minghong Road. Phone 2650.

11816 T. F.

MISCELLANEOUS

AN established firm in Chungking, West China, open to represent first-class Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Companies. Business to offer. Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

11842 D 7

TO BUYERS OF WOOD OIL: Advertiser, stationed at Chungking, West China, open to represent large Wood Oil House. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

11842 D 7

SITUATIONS WANTED

MADAME AH PAO, expert masseuse, wishes employment. Please write to 116 Yates Road, or to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

11825 D 7

A YOUNG PORTUGUESE, with several years experience in import and export, also a fair knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting and of China products, is open for engagement. Apply to Box No. 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

11829 D 8

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent at once, or from 1st January, 4 or 6-roomed house situated in Range Road, North Szechuen Road, Avenue Road or Carter Road. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.

11868 D 6

EDUCATIONAL

HUNGARIAN LADY, with home musical education, will give lessons in artistic pianoforte playing. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

11869 D 8

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, A 7-seater Studebaker motor-car (1916 model), in perfect condition. Equipment complete. Price Tls. 1850. Apply to No. 12 Tsong Chow Road.

11839 D 9

FOR SALE, new American-made bicycle, free-wheel, with all accessories complete. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

11851 D 6

WANTED, one or two second-hand Underwood typewriters, in good condition. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

11838 D 6

2½ H.P. Humber motor-cycle for sale, completely overhauled, works and looks like new. One new Dunlop studded-tyre. Bargain Tls. 135. Apply Y. Y. Tsu, St. John's University.

11845 D 8

FOR SALE, motor-cycle, twin cylinder, with side-car and full equipment, good condition, Taels 400 or offer. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.

11814 D 8

FOR SALE, a Remington typewriter, No. 10, almost new. Also a new large camphor trunk. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

11843 D 5

USED STUDEBAKER, in excellent running order, for sale, newly painted, at bargain price. Markt Garage.

11849 D 5

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.

11860

FOR SALE; complete set 15 volumes modern American law books, Blackstone Institute. Cost $200. Any reasonable offer considered. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

11817 D 5

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T F.

HOUSE-BOAT, with sail, required for the latter half of December. Offers to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.

11819

FOR CHEAP SALE. Winchester Automatics, ten-shot 351-calibre, ten-shot 22-caliber, five-shot 12-bore. All with cases, cartridges, extra magazines, etc. Everything absolutely factory condition. Apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

11831 D 6

FOR SALE, one 3½ h.p. free engine, Premier motor-cycle, almost new. Will take Taels 225, or best offer. Apply to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

11832 D 7

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 15

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, December 3, 1916

The New Science of Bringing Up the Baby

Little Catherine Brown, at the Age of Six Years a Champion Swimmer, Diver and Life Saver, Owes Her Splendid Physical Development to the Fact That She Was Brought Up by Scientific Methods Similar to Those Which Miss Read Recommends.

If Scientifically Reared from Babyhood Every Man and Woman Would Walk Through Life with More of the Easy Grace They Showed as Children Before Their Natural Gait Had Been Altered by Clothing and Shoes.

Back Views of a Child Walking, Showing the Easy Swaying Motion of All Parts of the Body That Is Characteristic of the Period of a Child's Life Before the Muscles Have Become Stiffened.

The Best and Most Practical Results of Modern Research Described by Mary L. Read, Director of New York's School of Mothercraft, in a Series of Intense Interest to Every Modern Mother

No. 3---The Third Year

By Mary L. Read, B. S.,
Director of the New York School of Mothercraft.

THERE are some people who are unable to find interest in the first two years of the baby's life, those absorbing years, before he has developed much of self-expression in speech. By the third year they can talk with as well as at him, and they find his quaint expressions, reasonings and memorizings "cute."

Fortunate now the child whose parents have the good sense to enjoy his prattlings and little tricks without yielding to the temptation to "show him off" before friends and neighbors. The sensitive child usually refuses to show off, and is made yet more self-conscious, shy and bashful by the teasing, or threatening, or scolding because of his refusal. The bolder child is made more aggressive, priggish and intolerable by the applause and adulation shown him, which is as stimulating and wholesome for his soul as lollypops and soda water for his body.

During this year his programme of motor development, sense training, habit-training is to be continued and made more definite; his exploration, experimenting, examining are to have a yet wider range; his speech is to be developed into sentences; he is to be drilled in orderliness and courtesy, in further stages of self-dependence in dressing and feeding, in a sense of modesty, the observation of reverence, the practice of giving and the expression of gratitude. He can begin to draw, paint, construct; to march and clap to marching rhythm; to memorize Mother Goose.

He is beginning to appreciate and enjoy pictures, but these must be few, for they cannot take the place of acquaintance with his immediate environment first hand. He can follow more of a sequence in stories, which, again, should not attempt to take the place of his own observations, but give clear, vivid pictures of child life and animal life, cultivate his emotions and moral sense, and increase his vocabulary.

During the succeeding year fears often develop, of animals, the dark, of imaginary monsters, of vague, but horrifying dangers. Sometimes these are the direct result of tales told during this third year of ogres and monsters that will "eat him up" if he isn't good, of bogey men and cruel policemen. Such fears commonly leave their impression through life, and produce neurasthenia in adulthood, when the definite childhood experience has been consciously forgotten. It is an unpardonable offense to thus arouse fear in a little child.

Once the damage has been done, it can never be undone. Parents cannot be too careful for themselves, and the associates that they permit with the child during these early years. Punishing a child by putting him in a dark closet or room, or threatening to do so, is a direct cultivation of terror and fear. In the course of his life he will need all the courage and nervous vitality he can muster, and its cultivation cannot begin too early.

Bogeys, orges and villains are to be omitted from stories under six years, at least. He is to be taught the true purpose of the policeman, to protect him and his home from any harm. Punishment is to take some other and more natural form.

No suggestions of fear are to be made. Constant cautions of "Be careful," "Take care," "You will hurt yourself," all suggest fear. Tumbles and bumps and bruises will come, of course, but instead of pitying him, asking him if he is hurt, calling him "Poor baby," teach him to be a brave child, not to cry, to be courageous like father, to find something else to do so he will forget it.

Self-reliance is also gained through his efforts to wait on himself. By two years he should be handling his cup neatly, learning to hold his bread or cracker over his tray so that the floor is not littered with crumbs, not handling his spoon with clumsiness and mishaps, but acquiring neatness even with this at the end of this year.

He is now quite old enough to open his own bed to air, after his nap or in the morning, to put his shoes neatly together when they are taken off, hang up his hat, put his mittens away in his coat pocket or bureau, hang up his nightgown, lay his clothes neatly when undressed, put away his toys. This, of course, necessitates low hooks and shelves and a bureau drawer within his reach, a place for everything, a box or shelves for the toys. He can make efforts at washing his face and hands and brushing his teeth, not with the expectation that he can do it efficiently, but to cultivate the habit of doing for himself. He can put on his own clothes, although his fingers do not yet enable him to fasten them.

Personal modesty can be developed during this year. If this trait has been inherent in the personality of his attendants up to this time, he has already absorbed it. Nudity in dressing and in bathing should always be treated sensibly, without self-consciousness, ridicule or reproach. All the functions and processes of the body should be spoken of naturally and with respect.

Children brought up with care are normally wholesome and innocent in their thought, and without sex consciousness. They can be kept so with even a modicum of wholesomeness and common sense on the part of their elders. There are sometimes silly, short-sighted people who tease even little children about "beaux" and "girls," and by their own foolish, simpering manner subtly pervert the child's naturalness and cultivate prematurely and abnormally the child's sex consciousness. In all their games and play, their marching and dancing, their attention, should not be called to sex differences but they should be allowed to play and choose partners naturally. They should be taught to be equally courteous and helpful to all their playmates.

If the children have the daily example of harmony and courtesy between their mother and father, if they see that father works hard to take care of them and mother, and that mother works hard to make them and father comfortable and happy, they are already receiving their greatest lesson in the meaning of motherhood and fatherhood—its social and spiritual meaning and its acceptance of responsibility in their care. Of course, they will not analyze or consciously think this until many years later, but—far more important—it is becoming part of their subconscious ideal for their own lives.

Father should never become to him the dreaded judge who will mete out wrath for childish wrongdoings. "I'll tell your father" should never become a threat. Rather reserve it for pleasant tales of good deeds, of discoveries and new accomplishments. Let him make something as a gift for father because of all the things father does for him all day. Let him bring father's slippers, put a flower at his plate, bring him the paper.

From now on he enjoys increasingly being with other children. Not that he begins playing games with them until four or five years. Not that he gets on peaceably with them, for quarrels and teasing may often develop. But he enjoys the social companionship, a colleague to talk with and share with. He needs this for his own soul's development. He should not have a crowd—that is too hard on his nerves until six or seven years. If there are no other young children in the family, some arrangement should be made for providing such companionship with one or two, at least during a few hours of each week, if not as a constant member of the household.

During this year the child begins to run and jump and to develop what almost seems an obsession for several years to walk along a coping or rail. For this stage Montessori provides a rail, like a railroad track rail, of wood. A long six-inch plank, fastened securely a foot above the ground, will provide a "bridge" that will furnish hours of fun, while it is training in finer co-ordinations.

For jumping, a pit of sand, sawdust, hay or straw is advantageous, as it breaks the jar of the alighting. Teach the child how to jump correctly and train him until this has become a habit. The knees should be bent, and he should land on the balls of the feet, not upon the whole foot of the heels.

At this period of a child's life his walk is marked by an easy natural grace in every motion of his body that ought to be encouraged by suitable exercise. Otherwise, every vestige of his desirable natural gait will soon be destroyed by the gradual stiffening of his muscles and the changes in his body produced by clothing and shoes.

To know what is best for a child of this age involves a study of the life and habits of primitive man whom he resembles in so many ways. When running for example, a child's instinctive motions show the inherited tendency to lean and fall forward which was the way primitive man learned to run.

If left to his own devices, much of the playtime will be spent in digging, building with his blocks, playing with his dolls, toy animals and wagons. He still enjoys taking out and putting in, and should be able to use all the wooden insets of the Montessori series correctly. Manipulating soft material is now a joyous pastime, but the little hands are not yet strong enough to wield the clay or plasticine. There is nothing better now than dough from the bread and cookie-making; the material is soft, and clean, and is thrown away at the end of the day.

To meet the desire for painting and using a pencil, provide a small brush such as house-painters use. This is a size adapted to the hands at this age. No paint is necessary, for the two-year-old is quite satisfied to play at painting the house and all the furniture. A blackboard and dustless crayon meets some of the requirements for drawing but does not express color well. The colored crayons do not show well under the light pressure of little hands, and the colored dust is the ruination of clothes and furniture.

For color expression, the large, colored marking pencils should be used, during this and the succeeding year. These are as thick as a man's thumb, and come in all the spectrum colors. Cheap, plain, soft paper, manila, gray or straw-color, is best for present use. Plenty of material for marking upon should be provided. Any thoughtless vandalism in marking upon walls or furniture should be promptly made a matter for discussion and discipline.

If the child wants to hammer during this year—and he probably does—a wooden mallet, some large iron nails and a cake of laundry soap into which he may hammer the nails, will fill his heart with joy and be a valuable exercise in co-ordination of eye and hand. Any child of this age who can strike at a nail and hit in one strike out of five and not strike his fingers has a more normal accomplishment than one who can say the alphabet, which is an abnormal accomplishment, tabooed in the modern nursery.

If the rhythmic exercises, marching and clapping have been practised and the hearing of music regularly provided, the child will have little snatches of song that he improvises or attempts to imitate. If he desires it, he should be allowed from now on to improvise in his own way upon the piano, without any effort for a year or so to teach him what to do or how to do. Of course he should learn to always wash his hands before he touches the piano, and misuse, as in thumping, should not be permitted.

Small toy pianos, with small keys and one or two scales, with musical quality of tone, can now be purchased at from ten to twenty-five dollars. They will save the wear upon the family piano, while cultivating the child's love of music. The metallic, unmusical, cheap toy pianos should be kept away from the child as carefully as cheap street songs and ragtime.

Pictures and picturebooks should be selected with care. Children love pictures with vivid color, strong lines and action. They show a special preference for pictures of children and animals. The pictures should be large size, with strong lines, in order not to tax the eyes. They should be true to nature in their coloring. If placed on the walls, which is best, they should be put low, within the level of the eyes.

Toward the end of this year the interest in nonsense words and rhymes develops. Mother Goose contains numerous rhymes that satisfy this need. At this stage the child is ready for the jungle book stories and some of the nonsense verses of Edward Lear. It is a mistaken notion that young children can understand things only in words of one syllable, or that this is the capacity of their expression. As soon as they can speak in a sentence they can pronounce long words. It is good mental gymnastics as well as a source of humor for them.

Next Sunday Miss Read will explain the mental and physical training children should receive during their fourth year.

The Motion of a Child Running, with the Rhythmic Movements of the Arms, Shows the Inherited Tendency to Lean and Fall Forward Which Was the Way Primitive Man First Learned to Run.

A NEW WAY TO DETECT A LIE

WHEN a man is telling a lie he breathes differently from when he is telling the truth. The difference was discovered by means of some tests made upon his students by Professor Benussi of Graz.

He prepared cards bearing letters, figures, and diagrams and distributed these among his pupils. These were required to describe the cards correctly, except in certain cases when the cards were marked with a red star, and the students receiving them were required to describe them falsely. Each student was watched carefully by his fellows, who, ignorant of the nature of the card, tried to judge from his manner whether he was telling the truth or not. The watchers were unable to judge with any certainty.

Under the direction of Professor Benussi the time occupied in inspiration and expiration was measured, and the measurement was taken again immediately after he finished. It was found that the utterance of a false statement always increased and the utterance of a true statement always diminished the quotient obtained by dividing the time of inspiration by the time of expiration.

Dr. Anton Rose, commenting on these results, remarks that the discovery furnishes a certain criterion between truth and falsehood. For even a clever liar is likely to fail in an attempt to escape detection by breathing irregularly, Professor Benussi having discovered that men are unable voluntarily to change their respiration so as to affect the result.

New Hats & Coats

This Wrap Is One of the Styles That Will Rival for Favor the Loose Coat.
The Girdle Is Loose and of the Same Material as the Coat—Sealskin.
The Cape, Wide Cuffs and Band Are of Stone Marten.

A Puritan Bonnet of Blue Velvet, Combined with Plush of the Same Shade.
The Roses Above the Face Are of Golden Velvet.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon *("Lucile")*

FORTUNATE are you if your purse can compass the long fur coat that is to be the reigning note of the approaching Winter. If your purse is not elastic be smart and content in a coat on the same full and generous lines made of cloth and trimmed with fur.

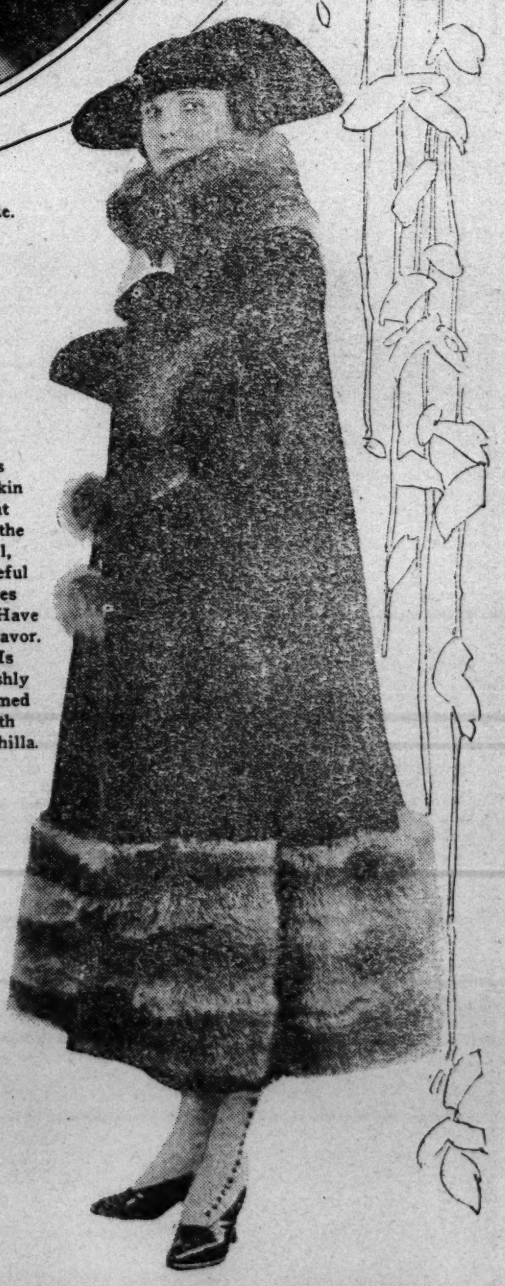
On this page you see two types of long fur coats that will wage rival claims for favor. Both reach the hem of the gown they cover. Both are very full. Both have a band of fur about the hem of the coat. Both display the new and prevailing note of buttons made of fur. Both have sleeves that are full and wide at the wrist. Both are modish by reason of the contrasting fur with which they are adorned. One marked difference is in the matter of belts. One garment hangs loose and free of any restriction at the waist. The other has a drooping girdle of the same fur as the garment, which is handsomer and more becoming to the round figure than if it were of the contrasting for use in the fur trimming. The woman who is slender but not tall will be grateful for this thoughtful concession by the designer. Short or plump women dislike being "cut off." In other words, they are reluctant to lose a jot or tittle of their apparent height.

I chose quite the word I wish to use, for a woman's real and apparent height may greatly differ. The clever woman who is too short for grace or beauty often contrives to hide that defect. Often we hear the exclamation, "I thought you were much taller than you are until I stood beside you." That is an unconscious tribute to a woman's art in dress. Also, perhaps, an acknowledgment that she is a mistress of the art of walking and standing well.

The shoulder cape, a memory of our mother's and grandmother's time, will be revived. One of the photographs on this page shows it in all its promise of midwinter warmth. Reaching to below the waist, of curving outline and high collar, the example on this page is an index of what we may expect to see when Wintry winds blow cold. They seem to be copies in the large of the long, rounded collar that met general favor last Summer.

Hats will be velvet, velvet, velvet! They will rely largely upon their shape for smart effects, for they will not be elaborately trimmed. A universally becoming shape will be of broad brim, wider at the sides than in front and at the back. It will be worn sharply tilted at the side and adorned by a single spray of straightened plumes. Black velvet promises to be the favorite, but colored velvets will have greater vogue than they have had for a decade.

The shirred crown will be conspicuous. It will be seen with either broad-brimmed or narrow-brimmed hats. The close-fitting Puritan bonnet shown on this page, and so becoming to a youthfully pretty face, has a full crown, with a band of plush of the same shade. A flat pair of gold roses adds chic to the hat.



This Sealskin Coat Has the Full, Graceful Lines That Have Won Favor. It Is Lavishly Trimmed With Chinchilla.

New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

Smiles As Aids to Beauty

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri,
The World's Most Famous Beauty.

SMILES are a great help in making a woman beautiful or charming. In some instances they are like the sun rising, or perhaps, the moon softening a bleak landscape. Almost always the smile adds to the beauty of a woman's face. The exceptions are the rare Madonna faces whose beauty is serene, thoughtful, even sad.

Assuming that smiles are becoming, be sure that you smile becomingly. This sounds like a paradox, but give attention and I will prove to you that what I have said is strictly true.

Every woman smiles in her own way. Study the smiles of your friends, of those whom you oftenest see. You will observe that one has an arch smile. It is the smile of roguery. It is quick, glancing, soon gone. It lights the eyes and curves the lips and reveals the teeth. It is an illuminant of the soul, and you are grieved when it is gone, as when the door of a place you like to visit is closed upon you. Another has the soft, slow, lingering smile. The first smile was the reflection of a nimble intelligence. The second mirrored amiability. The most attractive smile has both elements.

Students of character have warned us to beware of the person who smiles only with the lips while the eyes remain hard. Train the eyes to smile with the lips. The only certain means to do this is to have a smile in the heart. I have known some faces, usually those of women who had tender and beautiful natures, whose eyes smiled even when the lips did not. Smiles in the eyes are the heart's sunshine.

Assure yourself that your smile is becoming. If it isn't so learn a new one. The mouth is the rebel of the face. It is the hardest feature to manage. In some faces it seems well nigh unmanageable, but that is because it has been taught bad habits. Smile at yourself in the mirror and see what tricks, if any, your mouth has formed.

"Smiles in the Eyes Are the Heart's Sunshine."

Perhaps you will find that you smile sidewise. Many women detract from their beauty by drawing down one corner of the mouth when they smile.

You may see that you smile too broadly. Narrow the smile. You can do it by practising before the mirror until your smile is of the right dimensions and does not monopolize your face. After that the muscles you gave their mirror lesson will warn you when your smile is expanding.

Perhaps you chew your lower lip when you smile. Find out. Your mirror will teach you. Then stop it.

Perhaps you wrinkle your forehead when you smile. I have seen many women, especially Americans, do this. And the same women have asked me how to remove wrinkles from their foreheads.

Perhaps you smile too violently, so that your face breaks up into little ripples and eddies. That isn't a smile. It is a grimace.

Or it may be that in your effort to smile heartily you cause wrinkles to ray out from your eyes. Experience has taught me that that is the smile hypocritical. It is the smile of effort, the insincere smile.

Another I have named the "too much trouble smile." It is the smile that is merely a dent in the face, a drawing together of the lips and a slight widening of them, but no relaxing of the muscles, no glimpse of the teeth. It is the stingy smile.

If you have a beautiful smile, you are fortunate. If you haven't, acquire one. Your mirror will teach you more than any person can. For the smile must be self-taught.

Remember that Voltaire said: "No woman can be beautiful without good teeth, and no woman can be plain with them." The teeth are the brilliants with which the smile is set. Keep those brilliants bright.

Use a paste or powder that agrees with your teeth once a day and a mildly diluted mouth wash after each meal and oftener if needed. It is best to give the teeth their thorough cleaning with paste or powder at night. Avoid acids and when you use soaps be sure that they are pure. Alcohol is a disinfectant and preservative.

A friend of mine whose teeth are positively like pearls uses this mixture for a wash after each meal:

Alcohol	1 oz.
Green soap	1 oz.
Water	1 oz.
Glycerine	20 drops
Oil of wintergreen	10 drops

Economical Menus for the Week

THE menus presented here may be of great assistance to the housewife in solving the problem of what to eat.

The meals suggested have been planned with a view both to economy and to their healthful and appetizing qualities.

..Pains has been taken to have each meal offer a well balanced variety of the kinds of nourishment which science finds necessary to keep the body in a state of health.

MONDAY

Breakfast
Cereal with Thin Cream
Bacon Boiled in Cream
Baked Apples
Bran Muffins Dry Toast
Coffee

Lunch
Lamb-and-Potato Hash
Tomato Catsup
Apple Sauce Gingersnaps
Tea

Dinner
Round Steak en Casserole
(potatoes, onions, carrots)
Tomatoes Stuffed with
Mayonnaise of Celery
Whole Wheat Bread
Baked Pears
Toasted Crackers Coffee

TUESDAY

Breakfast
Cereal and Whole Milk
Frizzled Dried Beef,
Griddle Cakes
Coffee

Lunch
Baked Paprika Potatoes
Broiled Bacon
Chocolate Gingerbread,
Cooked Berries Tea

Dinner
Cantaloupes
Stewed Chicken Corn Fritters
Sliced Tomatoes
Cress and Chives
Apple Turnovers
Cream Cheese,
Saltines
Coffee

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast
Cereal with Whole Milk
Salt Codfish Balls
Breakfast Corn Cake
Yeast Rolls Baked Apples
Coffee

Lunch
Succotash
Yeast Rolls (reheated)
Mayonnaise of Lettuce,
Sponge Cake Fruit Tea

Dinner
Cream of Corn Soup
Filets of Bluefish,
Stuffed and Baked
Egg Sauce
Mashed Potatoes Cauliflower
Apples Baked with Almonds
Coffee

THURSDAY

Breakfast
Melons
French Omelet
French Fried Potatoes
Cinnamon Toast
Coffee

Lunch
Stewed Lima Beans
Lettuce, Apple-and-Celery Salad
Chocolate Marshmallow Cream
Roll
Tea

Dinner
Roast Ribs of Beef,
Brown Sauce
Franconia Potatoes
Swiss Chard
Chocolate Bread Pudding
(currant jelly and meringue)

FRIDAY

Breakfast
Grapes
Cereal with Whole Milk
Creamed Codfish, Poached Eggs
Small Potatoes, Baked
Coffee

Lunch
Oyster Stew Oyster Crackers
New Pickles
Blushing Apples, Orange Sauce
Grape Juice

Dinner
Boiled Haddock,
Drawn Butter Sauce
Sliced Tomatoes and Onions,
Boiled Potatoes
Boiled Cauliflower
Peach Dumpling, Hard Sauce
Coffee

SATURDAY

Breakfast
Peaches
Creamed Haddock au Gratin
White Hashed Potatoes
French Toast Honey
Coffee

Lunch
Spinach with Sliced Eggs
Baked Apples
Chocolate Marshmallow
Hot Chocolate Sauce
Tea

Dinner
Breslaure Steak,
Mushroom Sauce
French Fried Potatoes
Egg Plant, Creole Style
Celery
Edam Cheese Coffee

SUNDAY

Breakfast
Grapefruit
Spanish Omelet
Green-Corn Griddle Cakes
Dry Toast Coffee

Dinner
Mock Bisque Soup
Forequarter Lamb,
Steamed and Browned in Oven
Boiled Potatoes, Scalloped
Late Peas
Romaine, French Dressing
Individual Apple Shortcakes
Coffee

Supper
Lettuce and Sliced Tomatoes,
Mayonnaise Dressing
Noisette Bread and Butter
Graham Cracker Cakes Tea

What to Do When a Faint Is Not a Feint

NOT all faints are genuine. Sometimes fashionable ladies or young girls have these attacks to create a sensation, to gain sympathy or for some other silly reason.

These attacks we may call feints; but a real faint is a serious matter. It is due in general to failure of the heart. When anyone faints it is because the heart has failed to pump the proper amount of blood into the brain.

One of the simplest remedies is to dash a little cold water into the face or to wet a cloth in cold water and slap the face with it. The effect of this is to stimulate the nerves which energize the heart, so that the heart action is increased and the blood is sent to the brain.

Everybody does not know that an area of skin lying right over the heart is much more sensitive to cold than the face is. Every part of the surface of the body may be utilized to stimulate the heart. Cold applications made to the soles of the feet or to the palms of the hands or to any other part of the body will stimulate the heart. But the most sensitive part of the body is the area called the precordium, which lies just over the heart itself. The heart is greatly stimulated at once, by percussion or cold applications applied over this area.

Percussion of the heart region will often cause the heart to recover its action immediately. Percussion of the body just below the ribs and the liver also has a powerful effect upon the heart.

A patient, who had a rather weak heart and was evidently very sensitive, fainted away once when an abdominal operation was being performed. Suddenly her heart stopped beating. Fortunately the surgeon had his hand in the abdominal cavity and he reached and seized the heart through the diaphragm. He gave the heart a slight push. Immediately the heart began to beat. Soon it stopped again and the surgeon gave it another gentle push and it began beating again.

Usually when one feels faint he is advised to lie down. A much better way is not to lie down at all. If one is sitting and feels faint, the proper thing to do is to cross the hands over the abdomen and then bend forward as far as possible. The effect is to compress the abdomen. This forces the blood into the brain at once and the faint feeling disappears very quickly. This is a much more convenient and effective means of preventing fainting than to lie down.

A number of years ago, according to Good Health, a patient went through an operation successfully, but during the final dressing of the wound seemed to be dead. Her pulse had stopped beating; there was no motion of the heart and no pulse beat. Immediately the surgeon placed his hands upon the abodmen and compressed it, knowing that this would force the blood back to the head. The face flushed at once and the heart began to beat.

Again the heart stopped and the surgeon made firm compression with his hands on the abdomen until a rubber bag was placed under a bandage then inflated with air. It was kept in position two or three hours and the patient got along all right. You see, the heart is subject to mechanical influences—to percussion and to the effect of compression upon the abdomen for displacing the blood upward through the brain.

It is marvellous the power there is in simple things. It is so much better to use cold water, pressure or some other simple method to relieve fainting than to put drugs into the system.

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1916

ON MONKEYING WITH THE CARBURETOR

All New Owners Tempted To Tamper With the Inviting Little Instrument

When it comes to tampering with the carburetor on a car, the best advice is "don't." So says Max Hagelstine, manager of the service department of the Studebaker Corporation.

"Many motorists want to change the adjustment of the carburetor with every decided change of weather," continues Mr. Hagelstine. "They seem to think the carburetor ought to be adjusted one way when the day is dry, another when it is wet, still another when it is hot, and again when it is cold.

"Sometimes the owner himself tries to make the adjustment, and at other times he turns the job over to a garage man. What he should do instead is either to consult the dealer for the car, or else the local representative of the carburetor company, if there is one in his town.

"Now, it is true that the mixture should be rich or lean, according to the kind of weather. But adjustment of the carburetor is the wrong way to secure the proper mixture. The right way is to make use of the 'coke,' which on Studebaker cars is located on the dash. Pulling this 'coke' out secures a rich mixture, and that method should be adopted when the motor is cold. After the engine is running for a while and gets warm, the 'coke' should be pushed in.

"What happens when the carburetor has been tampered with to secure rich mixture is that gasoline is wasted and the condition in general invites the formation of carbon deposits. That means loss of power, and incidentally it militates against economy, aside from the likelihood of getting the carburetor mechanism out of adjustment. So my advice is to leave the carburetor alone.

"Troubles are likely to occur from a continual improper mixture of gas and air due to a wrong adjustment of the carburetor. If the owner forgets the existence of his carburetor and lets it alone to perform its functions he will find that he will secure the most satisfactory results from his car. He will get better performance, greater economy and longer service without the necessity of giving attention to the mechanism.

"After some automobile owners have had their cars three or four months, and have pretty well mastered the art of driving, they begin to get a desire to tinker with the mechanism. The carburetor generally tempts them first, because it seems so accessible. It is right there before them as they lift the hood, and they try their hand at making adjustments, although the instruction book states explicity that the carburetor should never be handled except by an expert in the employ of the manufacturer of either the car or the carburetor."

RAPID SALES OF THE HUDSON SUPER SIX

Announcement of Price Increase, Soon to Be Made, Brings Big Business

New York, October 28.—"When we announced some weeks ago that the price of the Hudson Super Six would shortly be increased, the response was so great that we have been simply overwhelmed," says Harry S. Houpt, President of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York. "We told our customers frankly that there would be no change in the Hudson Super Six motor, but that the raise in price had become imperative on account of the enormous increase in cost of high grade materials. As a result we have been so flooded with orders that when the advance goes into effect, I expect to be cleaned out of every car contracted for."

Beware of the Cheapest Tires

Ten Dollars for a Blowout in Ten Minutes is Not Economy

By Burton S. Brown

A lot of imitation automobile tires are being unloaded on the public and all automobile owners should know about it. Many motorists already have learned about it after sorrowful experiences; others know about it through the experiences of friends; but there are others who despite suspicions cannot help yielding to the lure of unusually low prices.

Sales are booming and so are the tires, as they blow out after a very brief time. There is a lot of noisy trouble for all concerned except the dealers themselves, who are making much money "by selling little more than whitewash filled with air," as one victim put it.

There are many standard makes of automobile tires that are absolutely reliable. It has taken years to develop the organisations and perfect the methods that are responsible for modern automobile tires of the first class. The regular representatives of such people sell good tires and give a purchaser his money's worth. They also sell what are known as "seconds"—tires which for one reason or another are not perfect according to factory standards. The blemish is generally only a surface one, some part of the tire perhaps having been caught in the mold, causing a slight rip. It is not a perfect tire to look at, but it has the mileage in it and it can be purchased for less than the list price of the regular tire. The many concerns selling "seconds" are reliable because they tell you exactly what the tire is when they sell it to you.

The "swindle tires" masquerade as worthy products of a mysterious manufacturer who has discovered something all the big tire companies have missed. Purchasers who are carried away by the price and conversation of dealers in "swindle tires" do not stop to think that if the mysterious manufacturer had something genuinely good the big companies would be on his neck day and night to buy his secret at any price he might name. They don't know how to make good tires of the larger sizes at $10 per. The fact that the big companies are not bidding for the mysterious manufacturer's composition is that he does not know himself how to make a good tire for $10. All he can make is his "swindle tire," and he will continue to make it as long as misguided motorists consider it economy to do business with his dealers.

Within the past week two instances of how these tires immediately go to pieces have come to the writer's attention. One motorist bought such a tire for $10 and it blew out in ten minutes. Then he bought another $10 tire from another dealer, and it also blew out in ten minutes. One thing that must be said for the mysterious manufacturer and his wares is that they are consistent performers. Both are consistently bad.

In both the instances mentioned the unfortunate motorist got positively no satisfaction when he returned to the dealer and complained of the speedy disintegration of his tire. He was told that the tire had been improperly put on, which was not the case. The only sort of adjustment the dealer was willing to make was to take three more dolars from the customer, take his old tire back and give him what he called a "second." The customer said that if a $10 tire blew out in ten minutes a $3 tire probably would blow out in three minutes, and that he didn't care to spend any more money for blow outs.

Dealers of this kind number among their victims those who cannot well afford to stand the loss, as is the case with most swindling propositions. So many automobile owners consider only the first cost when they buy an automobile and, when operating costs confront them, they are inclined, if the expense is a burden, to look for bargains, and as tire expense is the largest burden, tire bargains become the greatest attractions. They read the alluring tire signs and the imitation tire dealers soon have them in their grip. There is an unmistakable odor of rubber in the place. The tires look all right on the surface and appear to be of regulation type in every way, and, alas, the motorist buys them. Then comes the test of the road, which will surely bring out what there is in a tire, and all it brings out of the "swindle tire" is a lot of air as the thing explodes with a loud bang! What economy is there in a purchase of this kind? It is worse than the swindles of the old horse trading days, for then when a man was stuck he at least had something that he could sell to somebody else. But who wants to buy from a sad and sobbing motorist a tire with an immense hole in it?

You can depend upon it that a tire without a name has a bad history. After such a tire is purchased you will give it a name in a very short time which will not be at all complimentary to either the tire itself or to anybody who had anything to do with the making of it. Why should you test out and give a name to bad tires, when the manufacturers of the well known kinds, which cost you more money, but give you a full return for it, are named before they leave the factory, and when they get into your hands live up to that name by giving you the service you expected?

Autos to Beat Railroads Cross Continent

New York, Oct. 22.—What is the best possible time between coast and coast travelling eastward or travelling westward? The recent performance of the Hudson Super Six in placing a double trans-continental starting at San Francisco and ending at San Francisco, inside of 11 days, has brought about speculation from one end of America to the other. The chances seem good for a record which will eclipse the best speed possibilities for the automobile very carefully, believes firmly that five days for the journey from one coast to the other will be lowered. When Sam Stevens, the Rome, N.Y., iron millionaire cut the record of 7 days 11 hours and 52 minutes to 5 days 18 hours and 30 minutes, only to have Ralph Mulford, Patterson and Vincent lower this time to 5 days 3 hours and 31 minutes, Moskovics promptly said that the run would be made in under five days.

Some of the cars which have been engaged in this transcontinental record work have been far ahead of a five-day schedule for part of the distance, but have been interferred with by cloudbursts or other unfortunate circumstances which did not enter into the calculation. It would seem therefore that it but remained for one car to start under proper direction and proper preparation and with perfect conditions to bring the record down to perhaps four and a half days. By taking the best times of the cars over certain stretches, travelling east or travelling west, it is shown that the speed of four and a half days is not out of the question. To do such a performance there remains to be carried out prior to the start a most elaborate system from one coast to the other to avoid every possible delay and also a different arrangement for driving.

New War Ambulance Devised

That the Medical Corps of the United States army has not been neglected in the War Department's plans for military preparedness is evidenced by the adoption of a new standard type of army ambulance and the organisation of new medical units known as ambulance "companies."

While public attention has centered largely upon defense bills in Congress and troop movements to the Mexican border, a special board of medical officers has been developing a higher standard of efficiency in the equipment of the Medical Corps, and this standard is exemplified in fifty-two vehicles just built by the White Company and placed in service on the Mexican border.

These machines have been organised into four companies, each composed of twelve motor ambulances and one three-quarter-ton repair truck.

Having observed the speed with which the motor truck industry was mobilised to meet the sudden demands for army transport trucks, the medical department provided for equal promptness in a military emergency by designing a standard ambulance body that can be built by any body builder.

While this plan puts the Government in a position to order bodies from any reputable body builder and to simultaneously order chassis from motor truck manufacturers, the standardisation has not restricted the design of the ambulances in the matter of up-to-date facilities and methods of transporting wounded soldiers.

All types of ambulances now in service in Europe were considered before the Ambulance Board evolved the new standard. The new design has a capacity for eight patients seated inside and an orderly riding on front with the driver. Four patients can be carried on stretchers or litters. The two litters composing the upper tier are suspended by iron hooks with spiral spring attachments.

The seats are leafed and hinged in such a manner that when they are not occupied by sitting patients the upholstered side is turned down, forming a floor on which standard United States army litters may be carried. Under these deck seats are compartments for ten one-gallon tins of reserve gasoline and other supplies.

Beneath the front seat on each side are compartments for carrying water tanks. Between the stanchions at the right of the driver's seat is a compartment for carrying emergency medicines and dressings.

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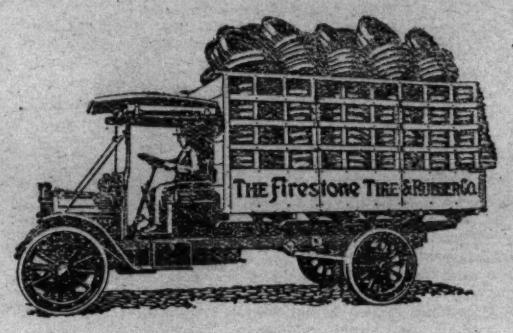

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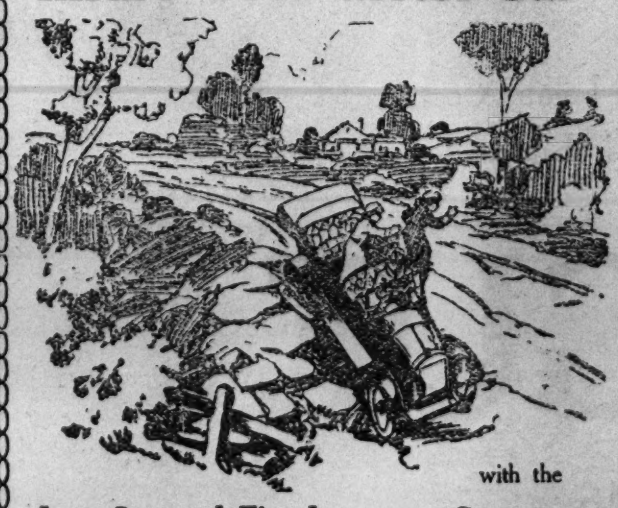

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How Corrupt Chauffeurs Rob Owners

(*New York Times*)

New York, October 29.—One of the worst abuses that ever connected itself with legitimate merchandising is the collusion now existing in this city between some dealers in automobile supplies and chauffeurs for the purpose of practicing fraud on the employers of the chauffeurs concerned. Working in secret, holding those whom it corrupts with a firm hand by fear of exposure, and even using them as tools to seek our new victims among the chauffeurs, and out of the direct line of police vigilance, this insidious traffic has grown to an extent of which the motoring public is little aware.

The amount of which automobile owners in New York City are robbed in this way in a year was placed at $2,000,000 yesterday by a man who is in a position to give his estimate weight. He added that he thought these figures were conservative.

The robbing is done in two ways. One is the payment of large commissions on purchases by chauffeurs which is charged up to their employers. These commisaions range from 10 to as high as 25 per cent. The other is to make purchases, in the name of the employer, which are not delivered to him, but are resold to the dealer who pays the cost in cash to the chauffeur. The employer, of course, pays a handsome profit on this phantom purchase. This is known as "putting one over on the boss." It is a practice that more and more is indulged to the full extent of what the traffic will bear, as even the highest commissions accumulate the graft more slowly.

The number of dealers involved in these criminal operations is comparatively small. By far the greater number of the supply houses are, in the open way they conduct their business and in the character of the goods they represent, above suspicion. It is to their interest and equally to the interest of honest chauffeurs that the authorities do something to stamp out, or reduce to an inconsequential minimum, this system of graft which, apparently feeling little fear of any interference from the law, has grown to such an astonishing extent. That the robbing of employers has reached the stage of development of a system there is no doubt. Some of the dealers concerned, and probably all, have men who are active in obtaining for them new customers. These are chauffeurs, long ago hardened in dishonesty, who seek out new chauffeurs with the aim of debauching them into becoming grafters of their own type. These men are adepts in sizing up a new man, whether it is safe to approach him directly or whether a roundabout way of bringing about his fall is the more prudent course.

With such an evil influence thrown about private chauffeurs in this city it may readily be seen how it may spread much further in the number of persons involved unless something be done to put a stop to it.

There are two ways to proceed in this, according to motorists who have given the subject some thought. One is to work up cases against the corrupt dealers and prosecute them to the limit of the law. They are amenable to Section 459 of the penal law of the State of New York, which provides a penalty for the "corrupt influencing of agents, employes, or servants." The penalty is a fine of not less than $10 or more than $500, or by such fine and by imprisonment for not more than one year. While the penalty is not regarded as an adequate punishment for the crime in question, it is believed that a few convictions would accomplish much toward destroying these centers of corruption.

The other way to proceed against the evil, and both methods might at the same time be put under way, is by co-operation among automobile owners who employ chauffeurs in keeping watch on the upkeep cost incurred by their chauffeurs. There is a way ready to hand to put a fairly close check on this. Most of the robbery is through the purchase of tires, the great item of upkeep of a car. By requiring the chauffeur to keep a record of each tire purchased, the date, the maker's name, the price paid, and the mileage obtained, a check would be established which would give a fair indication whether or not the chauffeur was dealing honestly with his employer. If the number of tires runs high, as two a month, and if the chauffeur thinks only one make of tire is worth considering, and that some little-known brand, it may be said that the employer would be justified in causing a thorough investigation of the chauffeur's purchases to be made.

Any dealer of standing will give out dependable information, as to how long on the average a tire should last, as he will in regard to other automobile accessories. All this information could be easily standardised, as to the average life of automobile accessories and other details, and put in concrete form so as to be available to the owner when he looks over the upkeep expenses turned in by his chauffeur.

Grafting by chauffeurs on employers in the purchase of gasoline is also of considerable proportions in New York. At the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures last week the statement was made that undoubtedly much of this was done. The dishonest chauffeur gets a receipt for more than he receives and collects the full amount named in the receipt from his employer.

"We have one case of this on hand now," said a representative of the bureau, "and the man who is charged with violating the law will soon be placed on trial. It shows how hard it is to detect cases of this kind, for the discovery was made by accident. A chauffeur had been buying gasoline from the dealer we now have under arrest for some time, and there was an understanding between them to defraud the employer of the chauffeur. Receipts would show, say, ten gallons of gasoline bought when as a matter of fact only seven were delivered. The difference the driver collected of the employer. A new chauffeur displaced the old one, though from no suspicion of dishonesty, and when the new chauffeur appeared at the garage he was asked how much gasoline he wanted. He gave the number of gallons desired, but was asked how much he wanted put into the tank and how much he wanted put on the bill. This made him aware of the fraud intended. He was an honest man, and no fool besides, so he decided, without a blink of the eye, to submit to the proposal and thus lay a trap for the dishonest dealer. He reported the transaction to his employer. We were notified and were able to get a good case against the dealer.

"The worst thing about cases of this kind is that when a crooked dealer gets a chauffeur in his grip the chauffeur is virtually at his mercy. He must do the will of the dealer, and the exactions of the dealer are usually increased to the limit."

Motorists who have taken an interest in forming some plan to expose and destroy these practices have been surprised by the indifference shown by one type of automobile owner. He laughs good-naturedly when told about the grafting and goes on something like this:

"Well, suppose my chauffeur does make something on the side. When I want my car he has it ready and when I have an appointment he gets me there on time."

To this answer the point is made that a man who will rob his employer has a defect in his character which makes him unsafe in the discharge of any of his duties and that sooner or later this weakness of disloyalty and dishonesty will show itself in some other way to the probable greater injury of the employer.

CUTTING DOWN 'OVERHEAD' ASSEMBLY COST

One of the Advance Manufacturing Methods in Use At Overland Plant

Unusual methods for the conveyance of material at the Toledo plant of the Willys-Overland Company have helped to reduce the market price of Overland and Willys-Knight automobiles.

As is well known, trucking has always been one of the most expensive items in the overhead cost of manufacture. A number of men and numerous trucks were necessitated to do the carting. Under the old method there was always the risk that material might be damaged. The Willys-Overland Company has replaced trucking by such devices as overhead conveyors and endless chain belts.

One of the most unique methods of delivering material at the Overland factory is that of the automatic wheel conveyors in the building where the Model 75 B's are assembled.

Here are five parallel conveyors carrying hundreds of completely assembled wheels at one time, which deliver alternately a front and rear tire to the exact place where and when needed.

One man puts on a front wheel; another attaches a rear wheel. This is their entire labor on the car, and naturally, because of continual practice, they are almost letter-perfect in their tasks, and can mount a wheel, not only with more speed and dexterity, but likewise with more accuracy than under the old methods when a workman had a much wider range of duties to perform.

MARKT GARAGE

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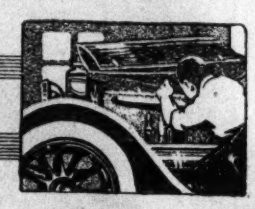
AND ALL SUPPLIES

at most

reasonable prices.

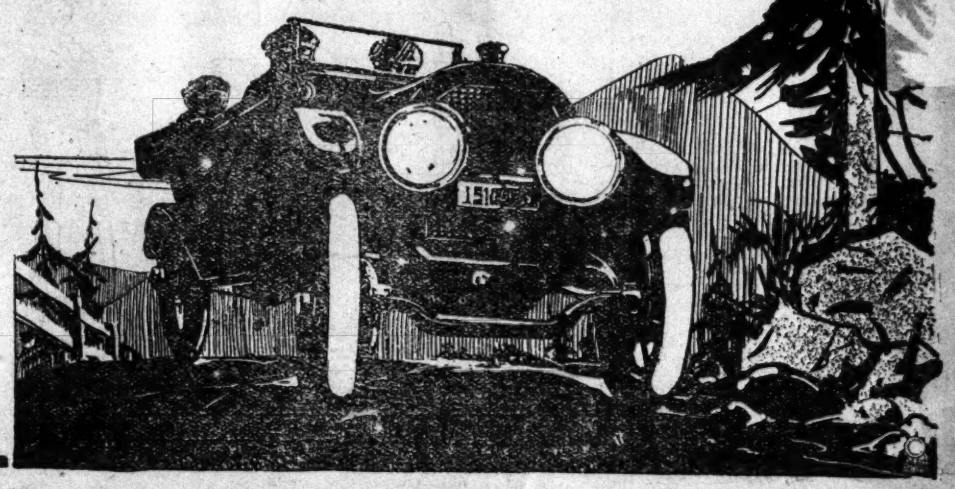
REPAIRS for the MOTOR CAR



are effected with careful attention by experienced workmen under expert foreign supervision.

Our service is known for satisfactory jobs.

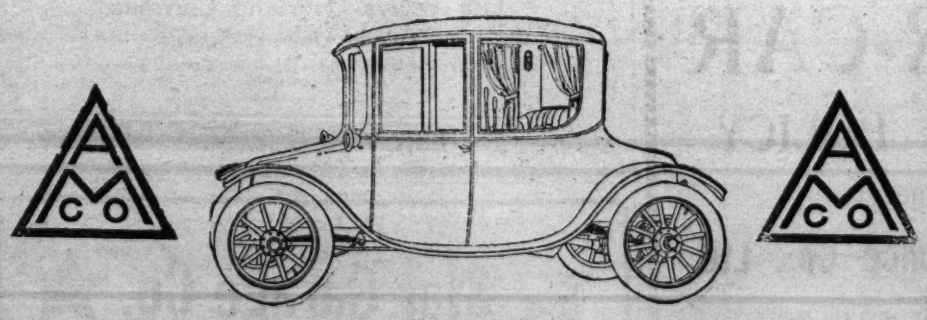
You will make a mistake when next having your car overhauled, if you do not consult our engineer.



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road 'Phone 778

SOLE AGENTS FOR



Milburn Light Electric

Speed: Coupe, 18 m.p.h. *Speed: Roadster, 24 m.p.h.*

Power Cost, Tls. 0.01 Per Mile

Comfortable and Easy to Operate

Depreciation and Maintenance Cost Minimized

Saving in Operating Expense Pays Entire Initial Cost.

On View In Our Showroom

IRISH 24 HOURS RELIABILITY TRIAL,

23rd and 24th June, 1916.

THE REAL FACTS.

WE ENTERED NO MACHINES, BUT PRIVATE OWNERS OF

Indian

Motocycles

WHO ENTERED, SECURED THE

RUDGE-WHITWORTH CUP FOR BEST PERFORMANCE.

ALSO

The Special Lightweight Prize.

Three Gold Medals and Three Silver Medals.

Mr. W.H. Freeman, a private owner, has secured the special prize in this Trial for the past three years.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO., 366-368, EUSTON RD., LONDON, N.W.

All models on view at

THE EASTERN GARAGE.

4 Soochow Road. **Telephone 1159.**

BAD ROADS ACCESSORY TO HIGH COST OF LIVING

Economy That Appeals To All In Plea For Durable Highways

A plea for durable highways that appeals to all and especially to China on the ground that bad roads as the most expensive kind of transportation enter into the high cost of living, is the following from the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce:

Something is evidently radically wrong with our transportation methods when rural dairymen receive only 3½ cents a quart for milk for which the city consumer pays from 10 to 12 cents, and when an up-to-date New York farmer receives a net price of $3.60 for 500 pounds of grapes that retail in New York City for $25 or $30.

Part of the difference in price between what the consumer pays and the producer receives is due to transportation. It is therefore an encouraging sign that the general public is taking more interest in the subject of highway improvement.

Practically everything raised and manufactured is transported a considerable distance before it reaches the consumer. Railroad and water rates have passed their lowest limits and are rising. At some stage of their journey our food, clothing, building material, household goods, machinery, &c., must be hauled over the public roads and streets. Here is the one place where there is possibility of effecting a large saving in transportation cost. It actually costs more to deliver a ton of coal from the yards in the city to the city consumer than to ship it by rail from the mine to the city.

It costs the farmer more than 23 cents to haul a ton of farm produce one mile on the way to market over the average country road in America while the average cost of haulage by motor truck over paved city streets is only 11¾ cents a ton mile. If country roads were as good as city streets and farmers used motor trucks, their haulage costs would be cut in half. They would also be able to take advantage of the highest market prices at all seasons of the year and haul the fullest loads, whereas now they often get stuck in the mud with half a load in Fall and Spring. These conditions have a good deal to do with the high cost of living every one has to pay.

Until the main market roads are surfaced with some hard, durable material the country will go on wasting hundreds of millions of dollars a year in the unnecessary cost of haulage and the excessive cost of repairing the unsatisfactory roads it now has. Farmers, dairymen, manufacturers, merchants, contractors and others will be denied the maximum economy of haulage and delivery by motor vehicle by the action of Legislatures in imposing heavy fees on motor trucks for use of the roads and restricting their size, weight and speed.

Several of the more progressive States have awakened to the situation. California, for example, voted an $18,000,000 bond issue several years ago for the construction of a 2,700-mile State road system. Most of this money has been spent for concrete roads. At the coming election the citizens are to vote on the proposal to issue $15,000,000 more of highway bonds to complete the work. If the work already done with the first bond issue had not given satisfaction it would be useless to submit the second proposal to the voters.

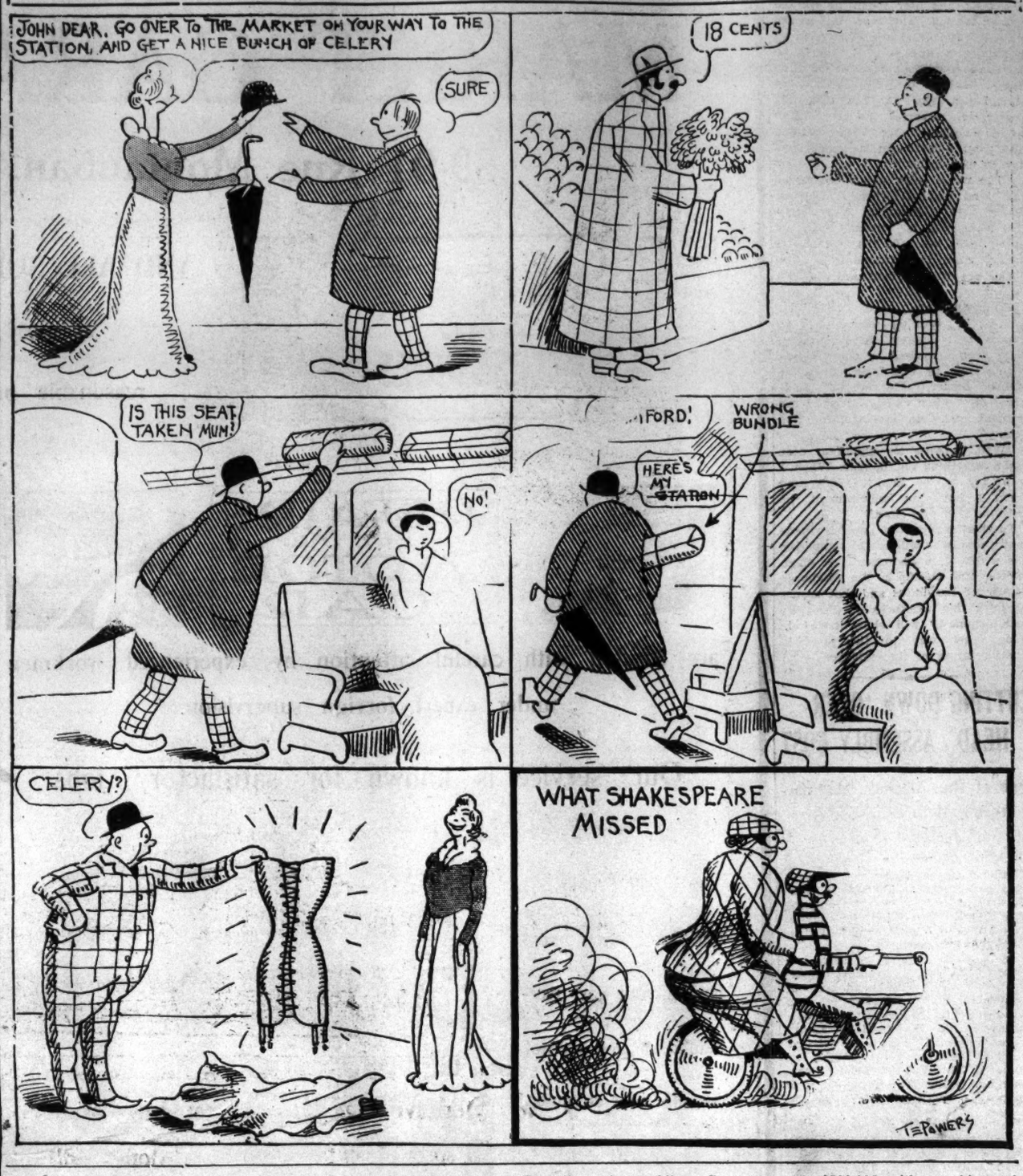
The good roads bill passed in Illinois two years ago provided for the building of durable roads, and a considerable mileage of concrete and brick roads has been built in that State.

In New Jersey there are good prospects that a referendum will be carried at the general election calling for a bond issue of $7,000,000 to provide 550 miles of durable roads on the main through routes. There probably is no State that needs hard roads more than does New Jersey, which has one motor vehicle to every thirty-five inhabitants, or about six cars to every mile of public road. The State lies between New York City and Philadelphia, the largest two cities on the Atlantic seaboard, and has a great deal of cross-State traffic by automobile and motor truck. Some of the main roads carry a traffic of 2,000 vehicles a day, aggregating 6,000 tons or more.

New Jersey is a vast truck garden that supplies the markets of these two big cities and it means money in the pockets of the farmers to have roads that they can depend upon every day in the year just as they depend upon the railroads. Good wagon roads are even more essential to the prosperity of the State today than railroad, because with good roads and motor trucks it would be possible for the State to carry on all its activities, while with railroads and no wagon roads many of them would have to shut down.

Few States in the Union would care to admit that they are less progressive than New Zealand, yet that Commonwealth in the Antipodes has come to realise that its roads are not equal to the demands of traffic and proposes to adopt concrete road construction as practiced in some parts of the United States. Authorities proposes to adtopt concrete road concrete roads can be built for $2,000 a mile more than ordinary stone roads and that there would be a saving in upkeep of at least $1,200 a mile during the first five years, while at the end of ten years there would be a saving of $7,000 or $8,000 per mile.

Things That Shakespeare Missed By Powers



won his first prominence in the automobile business in Philadelphia on the commercial side. He was made General Manager of the Packard Motor Company of New York following the resignation of Edward B. Jackson, its former President, a few months ago.

The Dodge Brothers have put out a landaulet, the first model of which was on exhibition in New York last week.

The Chandler Motor Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has let contracts for the erection of a four-story building, which will be used to house the assembly, trim, and paint departments. This addition will give the company a capacity of 30,000 for the coming season.

H. H. Franklin, President of the Franklin Automobile Company, Syracuse, N. Y., has made public plans for the immediate enlargement of the company's plant to an extent involving the investment of $1,000,000. Three extra floors, to cost $500,000 with machinery installed, are to be added to a three-story reinforced concerete building at present under construction, the cost of which, fully equipped, also amounts to $500,000.

Hupmobile

We invite all who contemplate the purchase of an aut mobile to go to the nearest Hupmobile dealer and ask him to demonstrate, side by side with cars of other makes, that the Hupmobile can do in ordinary every day use the things that other cars do only in demonstration.

Ask him to drive the car through crowded streets up steep hills, through deep sand or mud. See how easily and efficiently the Hupmobile does the-e things. Notice at the same time the comfortable Hupmobile riding qualities—the deep, soft cushions, the large tonneau, the absence of vibration from the motor even at 50 or 60 miles an hour. Your eye will appreciate Hupmobile beauty of design and finish.

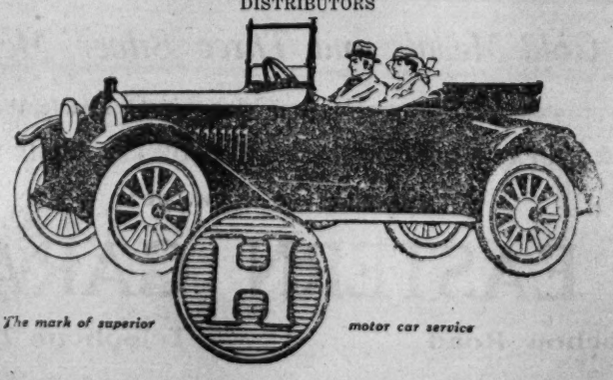
Consider, too, that the Hupmobile has a four-cylinder motor that w ll give you no trouble and many miles per gallon of petrol—that it has the strength and dependability of that first Hupmobile that went around the world in 1909.

Brief Hupmobi'e Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m m bore, 140 m m stroke. (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater), Tyres 880 x 120 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Dealers for all China, except Peking Province
CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai
DISTRIBUTORS



The mark of superior motor car service

Motor Car News Notes

Enlen S. Hare has been elected President of the Packard Motor Company of New York. Mr. Hare

BRITISH COMBINE TO MAKE CHEAP CAR?

Report of Pooling of Motor Interest To Combat Foreign Trade After the War

New York, October 29.—A piece of news of much interest to American automobile dealers and manufacturers is the following from a recent Consular report, the original account having been published in The Light Car and Cycle-car of London, England:

"An important item of news is the statement that several big munition con[illegible] are about to pool their capital to the extent of £30,000,000 ($145,995,000) and sink their identity in a combine. That his will embrace a section of the motor trade is almost certain, and, as the object is to combat foreign trade after the war, its influence upon the motor industry is obvious. It will be suggested that such a pooling of interests will enable the problem of the cheap car with a gigantic output to be tackled as has never before been possible, but so far as we can ascertain at present it does not seem to any appreciable extent to affect the manufacture of light cars, which is likely to be the biggest side of the motor industry after the war. It is early yet to speculate on the ultimate result, however, and the scheme will be watched with the greatest interest.

"The manufacturers of this country will undoubtedly be faced with have to Americanise our manufacturwar, and it may be that we shall have to Americanise our manufacturing methods."

Model 75

Overland

Electric Lights
Electric Starter

Model 75 Touring Car Tls. 1,550
Roadster . . . . . „ 1,500

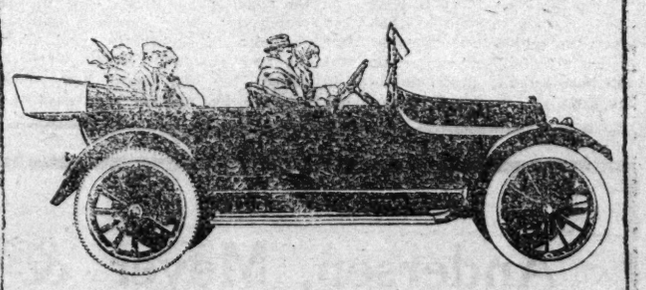
Light But Complete

The Overland Model 75 is the world's first *absolutely complete* light car. It has every convenience and comfort that you need or want—with the added advantage of exceedingly low upkeep costs.

You don't have to pay extra for equipment. Virtually everything provided in the more costly cars is included in this light, economical Overland when you buy it.

Low in price—light in weight—economical to run—electric starter—electric lights—complete equipment—powerful, flexible en bloc engine—easy riding cantilever rear springs—deep, soft upholstery—every convenience and advantage.

Complete Catalogue on Request



THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI and HANKOW
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Phone (3 lines) 3809

The Willys-Overland Company
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

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It is
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to obtain a
BETTER
or a
CHEAPER
MOTOR-CAR
INSURANCE POLICY
than that issued by
The Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.
Who have already paid over 150 claims to the entire satisfaction of local car-owners

Prospectus from
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AGENT
Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.

★ Star Garage Co. ★
PHONE WEST 197

SEND US YOUR CARS FOR THE WINTER OVERHAUL.
EXPERT ELECTRICAL REPAIRS AND ADJUSTMENTS A SPECIALTY.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
125, Bubbling Well Road.

GOODYEAR MAKES GREAT PRODUCTION RECORDS

Factory Has Been Running Twenty-Four Hours a Day For The Entire Year

New York, October 22.—The most successful sales conference in the history of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company was held last week, when the district and branch managers from all over the country assembled at Akron, as the company's guests, to discuss Goodyear policies and prospects for 1917. The wonderful record for the present year was reviewed and plans formulated for the reaping of Goodyear's share of the 1917 harvest.

There was much enthusiasm and congratulation over the fact that, despite the innumerable and almost insurmountable production problems encountered, the $50,000,000 production mark set for the year had been reached and exceeded, and that the year's business would reach a total of $62,000,000. There was also much rejoicing that the 3,500,000 automobile tire production mark had been attained.

During the past year there has been a constant race between the steady demand for Goodyear products and factory production, with the demand for products always leading, so that the factory has been running the entire year twenty-four hours a day to keep production in line with sales.

The conference developed that in all departments Goodyear has made a most wonderful growth during the past year. Automobile tires still represent the company's largest line and are meeting with prodigious sales. It is expected that 6,000,000 tires will represent the 1917 production. In mechanical goods, the rapid increase in sales has necessitated the erection of a new mechanical goods factory, full as large as the entire Goodyear factory three years ago. In motorcycle tires, bicycle tires, Neolin soles, motor truck tires, aeronautic supplies, tubes and accessories, new sales and production records will be established.

When the conference adjourned it was with th feeling that the opportunities for the company had never been so great as they would be during the coming year, and that when they returned for the next annual conference, the $100,000,000 output of product prophesied by President Seiberling for 1917 would have been reached and passed.

BACK UP KEROSENE FOR MOTOR FUEL

Oil Men Make Plans To Assist In Changing Cars From Gas To Cheaper Oil

New York, October 29.—Resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Independent Oil Men's Association in Chicago last week that kerosone is the coming fuel for the automobile and that the time is now at hand for the practical operation of the motor car by this oil. Plans were made to carry into effect the faith expressed in the resolution The association, it is announced, will arrange to appoint in each large city a special repair man to convert existing cars from gasoline to kerosene burning vehicles. and the association may decide to finance repair shops for this purpose. Eight hundred members were present at the meeting.

This action followed a report of the Gasoline Relief Committee, which was appointed last April by the association to look carefuly into the practicability of using kerosene for motor fuel. Professor Charles E. Lucke of Columbia University was Chairman of the committee. The problem was to find a device which, in the opinion of the committee, would make the use of kerosene effective as a fuel in the ordinary automobile motor. The committee, after the examination of a large number of such devices, recommended two kerosene carburetors specifically.

TRIUMPH

Bicycles and Motor Cycles have figured prominently in the great National Struggle, and the Trusty Triumph has proved absolutely invincible. Triumph productions can always be relied upon.

Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry, England.

Of all Leading Dealers

Redden--Cook Truck Patent Wins

New York, October 22.—Following close upon the report of the Redden Motor Truck Company procuring control of the Cook patent, comes the news that the Smith Form-A-Truck Company of Chicago has acknowledged the dominating character and validity of the Cook patent and will hereafter manufacture under license and will pay royalties to the Redden Truck Company and Mr. Cook.

This practically establishes the standing of the Cook patent as the basic patent controlling the manufacture of all devices for converting pleasure cars into trucks by means of a truck frame, axle, springs, wheels and tires, composing a unit so designed as to slide over and bolt to the pleasure car frame, thus relieving the pleasure care axle of all load.

The manufacture of these "truck maker" attachments has already grown into enormous proportions, although the business is only about a year old.

Some time ago the Redden Motor Truck Company procured control of the Cook patent and Mr. Cook and the Redden Motor Company immediately entered suit against the Smith Form-A-Truck Company for the purpose of establishing the validity and scope of the Cook patent.

The sudden capitulation of the Smith Company and its coming under the Cook patent, by license, is a gratifying surprise to those interested observers who were impressed with the possibilities of the business, and yet felt that it could be fully developed only by close co-operative work upon the part of the leading "truck-maker" maunfacturers. Those observers were also pleased to learn that the ideas of the wealthy inventor, Mr. Albert E. Cook, and of C. F. Redden, President of the Redden Motor Truck Company, coincide with theirs in that respect and that instead of monopolising the business, as they could do, it is their intention to license thoroughly responsible manufacturers and to lend their powerful aid to the forming of the projected association of these manufacturing interests, something which could not be done without their aid and sanction.

The business itself has come before the public eye and grown so suddenly and the litigation affecting it has been determined so quickly and definitely that we may now look for equally speedy and definite development of the association, which it is planned should be along the lines of the old A. L. A. M., which was largely responsible for the developing and standardising of the present automobile interests.

President C. F. Redden, who was the first to recognise the enormous possibilities of the business converting pleasure cars into trucks, now believes that all that is necessary to develop the truck-maker business into an enormous industry is an association of the responsible manufacturers working along constructive lines with a view of standardising the business.

The Harkness Gold Trophy Race

New York, October 22.—Starter Fred Wagner and the prominent racing car drivers will return to New York and the Sheepshead Bay track tomorrow to begin active preparation for the Harkness Gold Trophy race on Saturday, October 28.

Immediately after the Astor Cup race the racing cars were shipped to the Chicago Speedway, where a meet was held yesterday. The original date for this race set for today, but this was killed by the A.A.A. Under a new ruling of the Contest Board, sanctions hereafter will not be issued for Sunday racing.

Before leaving for the West, Starter Wagner had the signed entries of over twenty of the fastest cars, and he has just notified the Sheepshead Bay management that he will bring back with him the entries of some of the Western cars which have heretofore not appeared in the East.

Prominent among these are three Frontenac racers designed and built by Louis Chevrolet. Chevrolet has been prominent as a driver of fast foreign made cars for a number of years. That he has designed and built a team of racing cars not generally known. While Chevrolet had expected to have these cars ready for the Astor race it was found that they were not sufficiently advanced to make a good showing. He withheld their entry, therefore, and has given the management notice that they will make their debut in the East in the Harkness Gold Trophy event. They are being tuned up now, and there is every reason to believe that they will be "right" when they appear at Sheepshead Bay.

Rumored Packard Will Enter

It is rumored about automobile circles that there is a possibility of a Packard Twin-Six being among the entries. It is generally known that Ralph de Palma has been working for a great many months at the Parckard factory in Detroit and that recently there has been seen a Packard Twin-Six on a racing chassis at the different speedways, being thoroughly tested out. This car has been privately timed by efficient clockers, and has shown marvellous sustained speed at one recent trial averaging well over the present record for a full run of 160 miles. It is not known as yet whether this car will be entered by the Packard Company or a private individual, but there is considerable ground for the belief that it will be at Sheepshead Bay on the 28th. It is some years now since the Packard Gray Wolf was a familiar sight on the tracks and beaches, where it gave a particularly good account of itself in the hands of its designer and other drivers.

Ralph de Palma confidently expected to have his Merceds or Peugeot ready for the Astor Cup race, but he was unable to get either one of them in shape to make a creditable showing so did not start. His Peugeot was ready early the morning of the race, but in a practice spin just before his time trial he broke a valve, and while he had duplicates was unable to replace the damaged one in time to start. He viewed the race from a seat in one of the pits. Should a Packard appear for the Harkness Trophy, it is conceded by all that De Palma will be at the wheel.

Ira Vail, who finished third in his remodelled Hudson Super-Six in the Astor, has met with such brilliant success that it is not surprising to hear the rumors of the re-entry of prominent touring car manufacturers into the racing game. Many of the American manufacturers, who formerly maintained racing teams, are again entering the field. They feel that there is some considerable justification for this move, particularly when a driver, such as Vail can, with slight remodelling of frame, gears and valve mechanism, convert a standard tourink car into a racer which will finish in the money in last event he enters.

In addition to the cars named there will be the three fast Crawfords, driven by Chandler Klein and Moore, the two Delages with Devigne and Le Cain at the wheels and the Hoskins Special, driven by clever Hughie Hughes.

MOTOR TRADE PROSPERITY

Of the ninety-tight manufacturers who drew space for the annual automobile shows beginning in New York Jan. 6, and in Chicago Jan. 20, thirty-four were from Michigan, and of this number twenty-four were from Detroit. The city of Cleveland had eight, with one from Ohio outside of Cleveland and the entire State of Indiana had sixteen. These figures show the predominance of Detroit and the State of Michigan in the automobile industry. The prosperity of the industry was shown clearly by the fact that the early applicants for space required almost every foot at both shows.

NEW MODEL

ARCHIMEDES

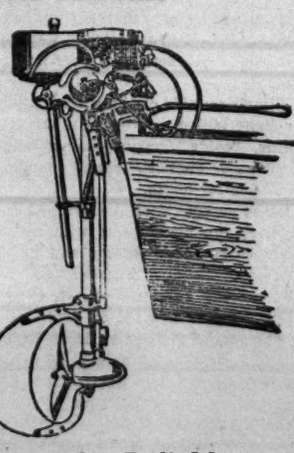
Portable Boat Motor

2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

Demonstrations Given

Maxwell

Power

DON'T overlook this matter of power. It is important. You want an automobile that will carry you through mud, sand and snow, and do it easily. You want a car that will get away quickly without laboring and straining its every part.

Not all cars can do these things, but you ***know*** that the Maxwell can because you have the proof.

When the Maxwell stock touring car set the World's Motor Non-Stop Mileage Record a few months ago, it encountered all sorts of unfavorable conditions—rain, mud and hills, over country and city roads—yet it covered 500 miles per day, day after day, for more than six weeks.

Power, plenty of power, unfailing power, is absolutely essential to such a wonderful performance as this.

Let us give you a booklet telling all the details of this record-breaking Maxwell car.

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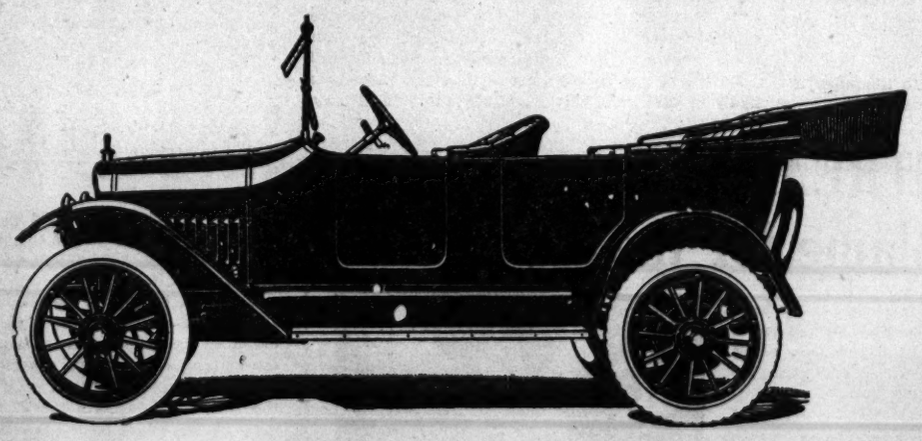

THE EASTERN GARAGE

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NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

Why People of GENIUS DO SUCH CRAZY THINGS

By Dr. William Lee Howard

The Distinguished Social Psychologist

A GREAT deal has been heard lately about the "unfit temperament" of a noted lawyer appointed to the Supreme Court by President Wilson.

"He lacks the judicial temperament" repeat his enemies and many of his admirers. What they really mean is that he has strong convictions, that he is by nature and training a lawyer who sees the people's side and conditions. But to call his mental attitude a "temperament" is wrong. In a broad sense it is a disposition for humanness.

Disposition and temperament are not the same mental attitude. They are totally different in their effects, arise from different causes, and their manner of expression is not the same.

We speak of a kind disposition, of a timid disposition, using such phrases when referring to man or animal. We speak of the character of a man or woman as being good or bad. Disposition really means the sum of all innate instincts and primal impulses passed on to the individual in their many strengths and weaknesses from age-long ancestors. It is this inherited stuff which makes for the differences in dispositions, some having a preponderance of weak impulses, others strong, others a well balanced lot.

The temperamental psychology of artists, poets, musicians, players, is quite another thing, but just as readily understandable. It is a stubborn reality which however, has been made the convenient scapegoat for many lazy men and young women, has been claimed as excusing careless habits and unconventional modes of living, and caused foolish mothers to excuse their daughters' lapse of propriety by exclaiming: "Oh! we've got to overlook Helen's ways—she has the artistic temperament."

What most of these sort of girls need is "overlooking" from the cradle to tango age.

More rot and poor excuses for idleness and worse, are placed upon temperament than upon any other condition in the complex makeup of men and infinitely more complex woman.

So-called Bohemianism, studio suppers, banal balls and financial irresponsibility are usually explained by saying: "What else can you expect from those possessed by the artistic or creative temperament?"

Let every young person who thinks that the care-free life of the painter, actress, writer is the first thing to adopt for one to become a creative worker, remember this fact: It is your work that places you in the class of Talent and Genius—not the way you live. If you are putting your best into your work and your least into the way you live, you will have the right to live your own way.

There is a mental state found in the genuine creative worker which reveals a temperament distinct from that of the every-day worker and thinker. The creative artist, poet, writer, player, live in a world of their own. The commercial and material world is to them little known and always repellent.

It is this peculiar temperament which causes the marked mental differences between those who work for the dollar first and above all other matters and those who work to accomplish what their ideals or imagination impels, letting the dollar follow as it will

This latter mental attitude is the cause for many divorces, incompatibility or temperaments, mutual disgust. Commercialism and idealism can no more happily wed than can vinegar and oil.

The ancients well knew what the temperamental state was, but not its cause. We are just discovering that it is a matter of bodily constitution; a real physiological condition. This means that certain influences on the mental life exerted by such organs as the ductless glands and some of the larger internal organs, produce a distinct form of mental life.

Undoubtedly this mental state causing the temperamental factor is partly inherited. It is all inherited in the larger sense in so far as the nervous system regulates the functions of the internal glands and organs and builds differently than in those of more stable mentality, stability in this sense referring to the mental attitude of the business man and the domestic woman.

The pronounced temperaments of opera singers, those many peculiar traits which have made so many poets and painters impossible husbands, the long list of both women and men whose disregard of the conventions of life have become historical, are really traceable to physiological conditions. That is, a brain which has a particular group of cells devoted to a certain field of operation appears to lack those other brain cells or centres which in the ordinary person work in harmony with the general scheme of life.

While it is often impossible to draw any distinction between a pronounced temperament physiologically caused and a peculiar disposition due to neglect or

Science Explains the "ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT," What Causes It, and How It Differs from What We Call DISPOSITION

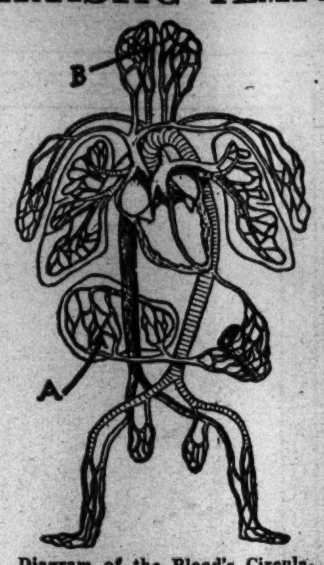


Diagram of the Blood's Circulation, Showing How Poisons Stored Up in the Liver (A) During Periods of Intense Mental Concentration Are Carried by the Blood Stream All Over the Body. Such Poisons Reaching the Brain (B) of the Genius Produce the Peculiar Outbreaks Which We Call "Temperamental Fits."

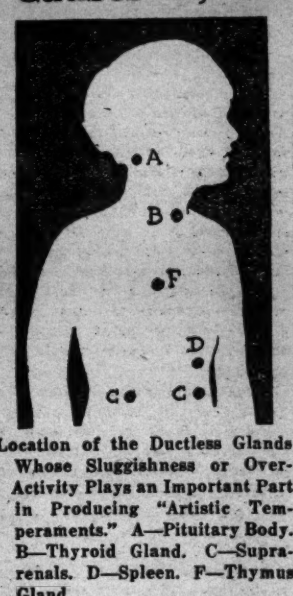
early self-control and teaching, it is not difficult to tell what particular actions are due to inborn causes and what arise from mere uncontrolled disposition.

The test is this: The singer or artist, the writer or player who is peevish and unstable and uncontrollable at times, is a real temperamental individual if he or she has "done things" worth while. A person of genius or great talent does not, cannot stop work when the fury of creating overpowers them. Such may be fond of Bohemian life in its true meaning, of turning night into day, of appearing to seldom work. They may seem to be careless of labor and free from worry and irresponsible in many ways. But this is just because you do not see them at work, only at play.

These are temporary states only—a method of relaxation, for when geniuses work they are tremendous workers. They are literally being consumed—body and brain—by the fire and force of the concentration of their inner impulses.

But take those who chatter and talk of "artistic temperament"; those who live as they foolishly believe their temperaments permit and compel, those who are seen nightly at what they think are Bohemian resorts, and we have persons who are merely disposed to take life the easiest way and who shirk all work except that hack work which will provide their daily wants.

These individuals have what we call disposition in distinction to temperament. They are not disposed toward hard work, but simply to easy living, and mean living at that. They do not "do things." Generally they have some talent in painting and writing, but no "Divine fire"—no moving, impelling impulses.



Location of the Ductless Glands Whose Sluggishness or Over-Activity Plays an Important Part in Producing "Artistic Temperaments." A—Pituitary Body. B—Thyroid Gland. C—Suprarenals. D—Spleen. F—Thymus Gland.

There is a great difference between the genius with a pronounced temperament and the table d'hote artist or literary slacker with a disposition to talk and assume a temperament. The former never offers it as an excuse; seldom recognizes it. The latter is always thrusting it forward and publicly announcing it. The reason for this difference is that one is caused by physiological processes, the other by the lack of these processes.

If you are starting out to educate yourself for a career in art or literature, keep clear of these pretending geniuses. A teacher or friend who talks of the artistic temperament giving you license to do those things you would be ashamed to have your parents or friends know about is not the sort of person to aid you. Quite the contrary; he will injure you.

A professional career is the most serious career one can enter, and no one succeeds who does not put all of his or her temperament into the hard work. If it overflows into temporary foolish channels it is merely a personal matter, and the real genius sees to it that it never interferes with his work.

In the genius influences exerted on the nervous system by the over-activity of particular brain cells are the moving factors. This affects certain bodily organs, and during the genius's working hours they are slow in acting. The liver, for example, is one generally affected. This means that during the intense period of mental concentration the nervous regulation of the liver is thrown out of gear. This brings about a storing up of body poisons. The painting finished, the book completed, the role learned, the switch in the brain is turned on and the message of freedom sent to the liver.

From this storehouse now pours out the poison. This gets into the blood, circulates in the brain and around the nerve cells, and soon comes one of those outbreaks—"temperamental fits"—so well-known to those who have to deal with the genius and those of breat talents.

Every organ in the body exerts in some way an influence upon the brain. Those whose lives are along the systematic, plodding way—the great crowd of us—have no excuse for "temperamental fits." If we take care of our health every organ does its duty, and brain and nervous system do not become temporarily poisoned.

SUSPENDING LIFE to Make It COST US LESS

IF experiments now being carried on by Professor Bachmetief, a distinguished Russian scientist, turn out as successfully as expected, a method may be found to produce suspended animation, for any length of time desired, in domestic animals which are unproductive during certain periods of the year.

In Winter great expense is entailed in providing food for animals, such as bees, sheep, etc., which are not of any use during that season. If science can show the farmer how to put such animals into cold storage, so to speak, where no food will be needed for their sustenance, a tremendous saving will be effected.

Professor Bachmetief hopes to achieve this by means of anabiosis, a state where all the vital functions of the organization are suspended without death ensuing. This has been done in the case of some of the lower animals, which can be dried and restored to life after a long period of apparent death.

It has been determined that the fluids of insect bodies, for instance, freeze at 41 degrees Fahrenheit, any vital function becoming impossible at this temperature. At temperatures between this point and the temperature at which death will occur, a strange condition of suspended animation exists, the organism being, as it were, between life and death.

In such a state the vital functions stop work, and as there is no activity in the body, no food is required. Animals placed in this state are readily restored by the gradual rise in temperature. This condition can be compared with that of a clock with stopped pendulum, the mechanism of which could be at any moment started again by a slight impulse given to the pendulum.

If science can simplify the method of producing suspended animation and make it practicable, it will be of great service in enabling the farmer to increase the efficiency of his stock. By making cattle less expensive to raise it will reduce their cost to the consumer.

This method will also reduce the cost of transporting live stock long distances. The condition of functional inactivity will eliminate the need of feeding the stock during the period of transportation, and the saving accruing in this direction will be large enough to have an appreciable effect on the ultimate cost of this sort of food.

Just How FAST Our BODIES GROW

THAT men and women grow in height and weight from birth until maturity, if they live the ordinary term of years, and that as a rule men are taller than women, are facts of common knowledge. How this growth is accomplished is not so generally known, nor is it commonly understood that the difference in length of the male and female of the species is apparent even at birth. Carefully kept records show that the average boy baby is about two-fifths of an inch longer at birth than is the average baby girl.

Another curious feature of this growth discovered by patient research is the fact that it is not a gradual and regular increase. There are periods in which the youthful body expands rapidly in length, while it seems to become thin and lean.

Then comes a time when there is little increase in height, but the body becomes plump. While there is a slight difference of opinion as to the exact number of years and ages when these alternate growths are in evidence, the general proposition is conceded by the most thorough of the investigators.

Professor Stratz tabulates this growth of the body as follows: Period of the first fulness of body, 2 to 5 years; period of first stretching, 6 to 8 years; period of second fulness, 9 to 11 years; period of second stretching, 12 to 16 years; period of maturing, 17 to 25 years.

Professor Weissenberg, however, divides the time of growth somewhat differently, and makes allowance for a difference between the periods of change in girls and boys.

His tabulation is as follows: Period of first fulness, 2 to 4 years; period of first stretching, 5 to 6 years; period of retarded growth, boys 8 to 12 years, girls 8 to 10 years; period of second stretching, boys 13 to 18 years, girls, 11 to 15 years; period of retarded growth, boys 19 to 26 years, girls 16 to 19 years; period of standing still and of the second fulness, 26 or 29 to 51 years; period of decline, 52 to 76 years.

Among other interesting features of this growth, it is noted that the changes are not constant within the limits of a year, but appear to depend upon the season.

It has been found that increases in height and girth of chest are greater in Summer than in Winter. It would seem that the greatest gains in weight are made from August to January, the weight remaining almost constant from February to May.

Of course, there are many special causes which in individual cases make exceptions to these rules, but under normal conditions this is the way our bodies grow from babyhood to maturity.

A DOCTOR'S ADVICE About Your WINTER UNDERWEAR

By Leonard Keene Hirshberg

A.B., M.A., M.D. (Johns Hopkins).

TIME was when the first Autumnal days and a few Fall shivers scurrying up and down your spine sent you flying to the cedar chest or the camphor closet for your red medicated lingerie, your thick flannels or your Winter woolens. But no more!

Nowadays you should know better. You are more likely to shake and shiver and feel the chills scurrying up and down your back from heavy apparel than light wear, more from woolens or flannels than from cottons or silk.

The popular belief fostered by many medical books that clothing is exclusively intended to keep the human anatomy warm is proved a serious error by many well-established scientific facts.

As a matter of fact, heavy clothing really diminishes the strength, warmth and resistance to disease. By maintaining an extra and unnecessary amount of blood in the skin, woolens and similar lingerie actually cause a chill to pervade the whole frame. Too much blood is thus at one time exposed to the cool Autumnal or Winter weather.

A chill is often the outcome of too much blood leaving the surface of the skin and returning thus cooled to the interior of your anatomy. It carries the frigid air back with it.

On the other hand, moderately thin underwear, sleeveless and legless—providing you are not feeble, old or sickly—protects the skin only enough to make the epidermis shrink and contract and defend itself. Very little blood, other than what is needed to nourish the skin, can penetrate the skin then. This keeps most of your blood on the inside warm, far removed from the cold atmosphere. A chill or "catching cold" or "feeling a draught" is very remote and unlikely.

Plainly, from all this, it is wiser not to change to heavy underwear at any time. That is to say, these new facts show that in temperate climates such as prevail in the habitable part of this hemisphere, heavy underwear does more harm than good—except to those not entirely strong or in health.

Among the latter may be numbered those who lose too much sleep, who drink alcoholic liquors, who are easily fagged out and tired from excessive work or excessive play.

No man is strong enough to defeat the bacilli of disease if his food is faulty, his hours of sleep and rest not long and sound. About eight hours sleep in the twenty-four, a well-balanced diet of cereals, eggs, fish, fruits, vegetables, milk, sweets and meats, and the avoidance of all intemperance in drink, work and play will permit the active individual to cast off the shackles of burdensome underwear and ignore the blasts of Old Boreas in this climate.

Nevertheless, infants and children must have more protection than this in Winter. The delusion of "hardening" them has cost many young lives.

Only those who survive are the boast of the "hardening" enthusiasts. They disregard the others. While it is true that cumbersome finery is an abomination, bare arms and bare legs in youngsters may lead to disaster. Those who escape death suffer joint infections, nasal infections and throat maladies in after years.

This does not mean that woolens should be worn by them. That would make them tender, hot-house plants, susceptible to every Aeolian wind. If they are at the age of muscular activity, exercise keeps them warm. It is then a matter of watching them when play ceases, when exercise is over and perspiration breaks out.

Simple outside clothing, then ,such as a sweater-coat or light jacket, serves as a better protection against chills, "colds," pneumonia or joint fevers than do woolens or flannels," which remain soaked in icy perspiration for hours.

Most persons soon discover what happens if you try to keep the neck warm with collars, furs and other neckpieces. Sore throats and tonsilitis are the price you pay. Artificial and cumbersome coverings coddle and pet the skin to such an extent that it loses its natural power to ward off blasts of cool air.

The fact is that there is as little need to spoil the natural capacity of the skin to adapt itself to changes of cold and warmth as it is to destroy the power of the stomach to digest food by feeding it pepsin and predigested materials.

Even a bald-headed man need not, except for propriety and custom, wear any head covering. The scalp, like the face or other parts of the skin, is well able to ward off any reasonable amount of cold. If covered with hair, it is all the better prepared. Men wear hats under the mistaken belief that it is to keep their heads warm, and by so doing the head is slowly and steadily denuded of the very means provided to help the scalp for that end.

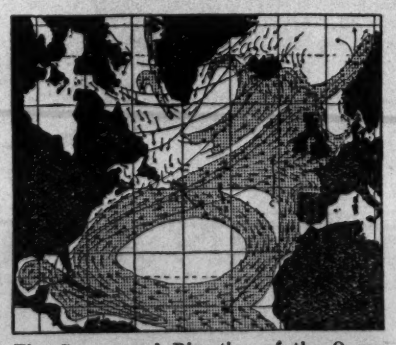
GULF STREAM Not to Blame for the WEATHER

DURING the past few years it has been the fashion in certain quarters to explain various climatic changes along the Atlantic coast as due to "the changing route of the Gulf stream."

Not long ago experts of the Government felt impelled to look into the matter to determine whether there was any scientific basis for such a motion. The result of their investigations fully vindicates the Gulf Stream's old reputation for reliability. It is officially stated that there has been no change in its course for many years.

Even in England all manner of misrepresentation as to the Gulf Stream has prevailed, and as in America, many vagaries of climate have been charged to it. It is a pet theory of many Europeans that the temperature of their continent is greatly affected by the Stream, but by high authorities this is held to be erroneous.

In the first place the current is not as extensive as is generally thought. Practically starting at the Florida Straits, where its volume is made up by the union of currents, it ceases to be a true current by the time it reaches the southern limit of the Grand Banks.



The Course and Direction of the Ocean Currents of the North Atlantic, the Shaded Portions Indicating the Warm Currents. The Black Lines AA, BB and CC Show the Course Followed by Bottles Dropped Into the Ocean.

It is probable that there has been absolutely no material change in the Gulf Stream's course in modern times.

FATS Are EASY To DIGEST

RECENT studies conducted by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the more common fats in our diet are readily assimilated by our bodies.

In the experiments, the results of which have just been published, the digestibility of lard, beef fat, mutton fat and butter was tested and the coefficients of digestibility of these substances found to range from 97 per cent for butter and lard to 88 per cent for mutton suet.

Although the mutton fat is thus considerably lower than any of the other animal fats studied, it appears that even this is sufficiently well assimilated to make is satisfactory food material.

Because of its pronounced flavor, however, and its tendency to cling to the skin as it cools in the mouth, mutton fat is not extensively used in cooking in this country.

Lard, on the other hand, which is very widely used, is as digestible as butter, or at least it was found to be so in these experiments, in which it was consumed in the form of blancmange.

Experiments were also made with a view to determining the relation between the melting point of fats and their digestibility. From these studies it appears that of the fats tested those with low melting points, such as butter and lard, are capable of more complete assimilation in the body than those with high melting points—beef fat and mutton fat.

Future experiments are planned in this field which it is hoped will result in the attaining of information of practical value to the housekeeper in regard to the effects of various fats in the ordinary diet.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1916

FOOTBALL CLUB REGISTERS WIN

Senior Organization Puts New British Infantry Team Down, 6 to nil

VICTORS SHOW CLASS

Vanquished However Give Promise of Developing Into A Good Side

The Football Club were seen to great advantage in the league match played on the new ground on the R. C. C. enclosure (which the Volunteers have acquired) and they put "paid" to the account of the newly organised eleven of the British Infantry to the tune of 6 goals to nil. There was plenty of speculation as to the exact composition of the Volunteers for it was their first appearance in senior circles but, as events proved, they are a team of triers but lack the necessary finish to their quite passable efforts in midfield. They will no doubt improve and it is to be hoped that they will receive the desired assistance of talented recruits, who can be obtained, in order to carry them through the rather strenuous task that faces them.

The game started ten minutes late and the Volunteers losing the toss kicked off and for a time worked their way into the Club territory where Tonkin and Thacher were prominent in clearing their lines. Gradually the Club took the upper hand and within fifteen minutes were two goals ahead. Leslie was for ever conspicuous on the left wing and Drake nursed him finely and it was from both of the winger's centers that Lyhne drew first blood with a capital drive. Soon afterwards Drake found the net with a low grounder which Anderson allowed to pass through his legs.

Fine combination by the Club's quintette boded continual danger for the Volunteers' goal and twice Clifford got through the defence, once to hit the cross bar and then to drive over the goal when within a few feet. This player however soon made amends by putting his side three up with a first time drive from Leslie's center and the interval came without further addition.

Upon resuming the Volunteers certainly showed to better advantage and Macdonald twice shot over the bar when well placed while McLean finely saved a somewhat lucky drive from the foot of Leslie. The Club, however, were showing a far better understanding and Lyhne found the net for the second time and then Leslie took advantage of a rare pass from Clifford and, showing a clean pair of heels to the defence, shot for goal; Anderson partly parried the shot only to see Leslie snap up the opportunity and place the ball into the net. Another combined attack by the Club's forwards saw Ward handle the ball and from the ensuing penalty Anderson finely negotiated Clifford's shot.

The last and final goal was scored by Lyhne who thus made his bag three for the afternoon. The final whistle blew with the Volunteers striving hard to defend their lines from the persistent attacks of the Club.

McLean had an easy afternoon but Tonkin and Thacher were quite excellent and in Isherwood, Gande and Brown the Club have perhaps the best trio in the league. The forwards showed a thorough understanding and individual criticism would be invidious. They passed well and with more practice will score plenty of goals.

For the Volunteers, Anderson in goal was an experiment which was hardly a success for his clearances were weak and ill-judged. Murray and Rodgers were quite good especially the former and Smeaton was perhaps the pick of a mediocre half-back line. In the forward line, Forshaw, Ward and Macdonald all strove hard to no purpose for both Leslie and Hardwick were disappointing.

Mr. H. G. Boyling handled a most enjoyable game in a very capable manner and he was assisted on the lines by Messrs. Powell and Smart.

P. S. O. B. vs. Customs

This match was played yesterday

(Continued on Page 2)

Hockey

The Harlequins met B. Co., S.V.C., in a league fixture yesterday afternoon and after an interesting game the soldiers were victors by 7 goals to 2.

The contest was fast throughout. B. Co. forwards showed the better combination. Both sides made determined attacks upon their opponents' citadel and it is only due to the fine defense of the Volunteer backs that the scores at the end of the game were not closer.

Bertenshaw, the Harlequins' speedy forward, made a couple of excellent runs well into the enemy's territory but his efforts were well checked by some sound play on the part of B. Co.'s goalie Barnes.

Lanning, at center half, and Rawsthorne and Hawker in the forward line were conspicuous for some good play for the victors.

The Harlequins have to thank McMeekin for the two goals they notched and also Bertenshaw, playing out right, for his vigorous attack. The run of the play was fairly even and the difference in the scoring sheet must be attributed to the respective merits of the goalies.

The Harlequins' half backs were not in their usual form while their custodian Sorensen was playing in that position for the first time.

Result: B. Co. S.V.C. 7
Harlequins 2.

Sikhs v. Public School Old Boys

The Sikhs gave the Public School Old Boys a lesson in the game of hockey yesterday afternoon on the Polo ground. The Boys hit the ball whenever it came their way but it was not often and the Sikhs ran out victors by 16 goals to nil.

St. Xavier's vs. 'B' Co. 2nd

The above League game took place at the Race Course yesterday afternoon, and resulted in an easy win for the St. Xavier boys, the final score being 9 goals to nil.

For the winners, Encarnacao, the center forward, played a very sound game and he was responsible for practically all the goals. Canavarro was the only other to score. The combination of the Portuguese team was good, and their future career will be watched with interest.

For the losers, Crocker, at back, played a splendid game, and through his good defence the score was not heavier for his side. The team, on the whole, lacked combination, and it will be well for them to practice hard if they want to be higher in the League.

Mr. Gutierrez very kindly refereed the game.

Football Game to Aid Shanghai Wounded

On December 16 all League fixtures will be cancelled and the Saturday afternoon will be set apart for a great game between a Shanghai Boys' Eleven and a team picked from players who spent their early years under Britain's skies.

The idea is to raise money and to raise it in a good cause. D. M. Graham is again to the fore in gathering in shekels for the Shanghai Wounded Fund and he hopes to make a substantial addition to the worthy object by the contest.

The Football Association are eager to help in every way and every player who knows how to kick a ball wants to be picked. Both team have stars to pick from and the selection committee will have many anxious minutes in choosing the best men.

A special effort is also being made on behalf of local sportsmen who are unfortunate enough to be detained in Germany as prisoners of war. Among them are Kaye of the Police team and Mitchell, whose reputation extends to Hongkong as well as Shanghai.

Tickets of admission will be on sale in a few days.

The Weather

Fine and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.7 and the minimum 30.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 64.8 and 37.0.

"It's a Sad Story, Mates!" Or, One of Fate's Little Jokes! -:- By F. Opper

ONCE THERE WERE TWO CUNNING BABIES, IN APPEARANCE JUST ALIKE,- EACH BORE AN EXACT RESEMBLANCE TO THE OTHER LITTLE TYKE!
CHARGE!
LONG LIFE TO HIS MAJESTY!
THINGS SINCE THEN HAVE SLIGHTLY ALTERED,- NOW TO MANHOOD THEY HAVE GROWN,- ONE'S A PRIVATE IN THE TRENCHES,- WHILE THE OTHERS ON A THRONE!

SHANGHAI REVOLVER CLUB

November Revolver Competition was closed November 30. In the "Marksman's Class" Mr. W. B. Sutherland won the "Experts Medal" with the excellent score of 182. In the Preliminary Competition Mr. C. H. Ryde, Reserve Co., S. V. C. heads the list with 175 points. During December the Annual Ladies Revolver Championship competition will be held. It is to be hoped that all Ladies interested in revolver shooting will enter the competition. The following scores were made in November:

Experts Class

	Score.	Time.
J. H. Farquharson	173.	4.20
Miss L. Negus	169.	4.20
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	163.	4.30
K. D. Stewart	160.	4.20

*Experts Bar

Marksman's Class

	Score.	Time.
W. B. Sutherland	*182	4.30
Mrs. R. N. Truman	163.	4.30
E. W. Godfrey	162.	4.25
H. H. Read	157.	4.35
L. Kadoorie	155.	4.30
H. Cheetham	153	4.30
A. V. White	129.	3.50
H. P. S.	200.	

*Experts Medal.

Preliminary Competition

Ten shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards; either hand. No time limit. 150 points for Marksman.

Name.	Score.
C. H. Ryde, (British)	175
C. J. Scott, (British)	174
E. K. Howe, (American)	173
J. R. Charton, (British)	173
A. B. Furness, (American)	169
J. Waddell, (British)	166
Mrs. C. H. Ryde, (British)	158

Marksman's Class in future Competitions.

Municipal Challenge Cup, 1916 Competition

Corps Order by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, November 30, 1916.

No. 70.—Municipal Challenge Cup. The 1916 competition for the above trophy will take place on Saturday, December 9, 1916 at 2 p.m. sharp.

Details of the competition have been issued to O.C. Units and are posted at Headquarters.

No. 71.—Inter-Company Challenge Shield. The competition for the above Trophy will be held on Sunday, December 17, 1916, commencing at 9 a.m. under the following conditions:—

Teams to consist of 1 Officer and 10 men (any rank). Each team will represent an Outpost Group under cover in rear of the 300 yards mound. One man on firing point to represent sentry. On appearance of enemy (targets) sentry to give alarm by firing, then remainder of team double to firing point and open fire. As soon as the targets disappear the team will bivouac, leaving a sentry and as soon as the targets reappear fire to be opened.

Note. Rifles (except that of sentry) not to be loaded till the competitor is lying on the firing point. Penalty, disqualification of culprit.

No man to move till the sentry has opened fire.

Dress, Marching order.

Scoring. Each hit on target 3 points

A maximum of 10 points will be awarded for fire control and fire orders.

No. 72.—Laicaca Cup Competition. The competition for the above trophy will be fired on Sunday, December 17, 1916 at 11.30 a.m. Conditions: 5 rounds right and left single practice; 6 rounds right and left continuous practice.

The second series to be fired in 15 Seconds. Targets, Figure 3 with 4"invisible bulls-eye, 8" inner, 16" magpie, remainder of target outer. Scoring 5, 4, 3, 2.

Municipal Challenge Shield

1.—The competition shall be open to all ranks classified as marksmen and first class shots on April 30, 1916.

2.—The competition shall be of an individual nature.

3.—No previous practice for same shall be permitted.

4.—Sliding windguages as issued at Headquarters shall be allowed.

5.—Members of the 1st Reserve and of the German Reserve Company are eligible to compete for the Cup, provided they have served in the Corps not less than

4 years in an Active Unit and 4 years in the Reserve, or

5 years in an Active Unit and 2 years in the Reserve, or

6 years in an Active Unit and 1 year or less in the Reserve.

6.—The competition shall take place on Saturday, December 9 at 2 p.m. Entries shall be made in writing to the Orderly Room on or before December 6. No entrance fee shall be charged. Ammunition shall be provided free.

Practice 1. 300 and 600 yards. Bisley Targets and Scoring, 1 sighter and 7 shots.

Practice 2, 200 yards. S.V.C. second class Figure Target. Target exposed for 10 seconds. Five rounds rapid fire. Rifles will be loaded with four rounds in the magazine and one in the chamber before the target appears. H.P.S. 20.

(Sgd) T. E. Trueman, Major, Commandant, S.V.C. November 3, 1916.

Billiards

Shanghai Inter Club League

Games were played during the week as follows:

Customs v. M. E. Institute

G. B. Stormes	82	G. M. Boyes	250
T. Mellows	213	J. E. Wilson	250
B. H. Gowing	250	Thos. Spring	197
W. Johnston	202	W.S. Campbell	250
C. E. Sherman	250	Geo. Alexander	203
	997		1150

Thirty Club v. M. S. Guild

E. F. Fasting	—	Capt. Blown	—
E. D. Bush	227	E. B. Green	250
H. B. Ollerdes sen	250	Capt. Best	106
A. F. Ollerdes sen	250	Capt. Purton	185
T. Poignand	250	Capt. Tippin	213

(The match between Fasting and Blown will be played off on Monday).

Masonic v. Police

C. Komaroff	174	Capt. Barrett	250
R. Phillips	250	J. Burnside	179
J. W. Prince	250	Inspr. Reeves	146
C. Matthews	250	C. Doyle	127
H. E. Gibson	250	Mr. Abbott	213
	1174		915

Lusitano v. Municipal S. Club

G. M. P. Remedios	250	A. Mackintosh	72
J. V. Jensen	250	J. Rush	247
C. M. P. Remedios	250	C. W. Higgs	128
F.H.M. Castro	250	A. de Kryger	218
F. R. Remedios	250	D. McAllister	134
	1250		799

Powhattan Club v. Municipal

C.F. Peacock	250	A. Mackintosh	170
H. S. Smythe	250	J. Rush	187
H. E. Brewer	250	C. W. Higgs	201
H. Langley	250	A. de Kryger	150
E. Strassman	194	D. McAlister	250
	1193		958

PAPER HUNT CLUB HAS A GOOD START

Sixty Riders Turn Out For First Chase; Some Good Divers Revealed

MR. DRAKEFORD IS WINNER

Sea Swallow Brings Him Home In Front; Mr. J. I. Ezra Finishes Second

By Johnnie Walker

Tally-ho! 'Unting's begun! This was easily seen from the merry crowd that gathered round the tea-tables at the Race Club last evening, making the usual, and this time particularly happy post mortem of the first hunt. All the young fellows are cock-a-hoop, with their tails in the air, looking forward to a good season, which was so auspiciously begun by the Paper Hunt Club, yesterday.

The meet was called, to the surprise of everybody, at False Fahwah Line, because it is generally understood that the new railway line cutting across the country has spoiled all the sections on the east of the line. That good hunting, however, is still to be found was proved by yesterday's run.

The field met in beautiful, sunny weather, tempered by a light north wind, which made all the ponies stand on end, keen to be off. About sixty riders turned up, a round dozen of whom were in pink, giving a piquant touch of color to the meet.

The foxes, Messrs. Ruby Ellis and Benbow Rowe had left a note behind them that they wanted fifteen minutes grace. This was accorded and, at 3.15 p.m., Mr. Potter, the Steward in charge, gave the young fellows his benediction, telling them to follow white paper.

False Fahwah Line is not a particularly beautiful place for a start, but it provided six nice little jumps ending in a boneyard at the top, full of holes, which caused three or four tosses. The trail swung to the left, through the Little Creep-Hole and on to Vincent Smith's bridge, thence away over the flats to the high ground, where came what might have been a big jump, but it looked so uninviting that everybody crawled it, a few being left behind, doing "tanglefoot".

Over Badger Firs platform to Pleasant Quarters Line, which provided quite good jumping, except that the platform in the center, which was not laid, made rather an awkward jump and emptied one or two saddles. From here to the railway line, swinging left across Warren Road to the Mandarin's Grave bridge and so away to the corner jump at Perrott's Line.

This is a big jump at any time. Yesterday, the leaders overshot it a little to the right and had to come back. The consequence was a jam and nobody was able to negotiate this jump in aeroplane fashion.

The first ten men over streaked away up Perrott's Line, which is good jumping and then ran parallel with the railway embankment, establishing a lead on the rest of the hunt of about half-a-mile, which distance was not picked up by the majority until the leaders threw up their heads a few miles further on. Brooklyn Bridge, Buffalo Wade and the Serpentine were all followed in due sequence and then came a long, straight gallop over the rut-and-furrow to the high land bordering Siccawei Creek.

Half-a-mile further on was the place where the leaders checked, which gave an opportunity for the whole hunt to come together. Then, swinging round the lagoon, a cracking pace was made the whole length of Jim's Joys, a big loop being laid to avoid Chasm Jump. Wisely so, as most of the ponies were a bit soft.

Jim's Joys was crossed at its junction with Pagoda Creek and provided another little exhibition of "tanglefoot." The first dozen men over scooted away as if "the divvle" were behind them. The knowing ones, however, thought this was a place to take a gentle pull and let the hot bloods in front run themselves to death.

This was a case where hot blood and going the pace paid. Those knowing the country anticipated the

finish would be either at Benbow's Dry Cut or Springfield and were horribly surprised, when rounding the corner of a big house behind London Town, to find the flags planted where they had never been planted before—in the heart of the country.

To get at the flags, one had to follow paper very closely, an enormous lagoon intervening. Three hot-blooded ones tried to take a short cut and leapt right into the center of the lagoon—a most joyous exhibition of fancy diving.

The Inimitable Spark was quenched—but not for ever. "Mr. Bonar Law" had to swim for it and Mr. Cobbett thanked heaven that he also had been taught to swim at school.

The hunt was won by Mr. Drakeford, on his pony Sea Swallow, by a head from No. 2 H.T., on Winkfield. The rest of the field, well bunched, came in like a cavalry charge and the finish was quite one of the most exhilarating sights seen for a long time.

Everybody voted it a capital run. Jumping was not too big for the first hunt, the dust was not nearly so troublesome as was expected, but the country is a little too hard for comfort and rain is badly needed before the next hunt.

A senior of the H.T. Family made his debut in the field, finishing in right gallant style. There is big money lying on the chance of this gentleman either winning or getting placed. If he wins, he doubles his fortune; if he gets placed, he is all square and if he loses, he will have to start life afresh as a broker.

The card read:

1. Mr. T. G. Drakeford, Sea Swallow.
3. Mr. J. I. Ezra, Winkfield.
3. Mr. N. W. Hickling, The Fly Bird.
4. Mr. F. S. Gibbings, Henwick (heavy-weight winner)
5. Mr. H. G. Robinson, Lille.
5. Mr. C. C. Boyd, Wonderland.

Football Club Registers Win

(Continued from Page 1)

and resulted in a win for the Old Boys by the odd goal in three.

The first half saw a good deal of scrappy play and half-time found the Customs with one goal in their favor obtained through an individual effort by Anderson.

On the re-opening of play the School very soon showed their superiority and equalized with a shot from White, shortly after which Shirazi netted their winning goal.

For the winners Roberts played a steady game throughout while special mention must be made of Madar, Ferris and Fuchsman.

Chapman at back and Anderson were the pick of the Customs team.

Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow very ably officiated as referee.

Next Saturday the Old Boys are matched against the Football Club second string and there is every reason for a good game provided their forwards show a little more dash and are less disposed to dribbling.

S. F. C. 2nd XI v. T. H. S. O. B.

This match was played on the Football Club ground and ended in a victory for the Hanburians by a narrow margin of 1 goal to nil. There was no score in the 1st half in spite of the fine shooting of the Hanbury forwards. The Football Club backs defended their citadel brilliantly. It was through the fine efforts of their goalie Beates that several dangerous situations were saved. In the 2nd half the game was more keenly contested and towards the end Hayward scored a goal through a fine pass from Maitland on the left wing. Of the Hanbury forwards Pettersson, Sofoulis and Hayward worked very hard. Quincey and Wittsack defended safely.

Craigie Ross, Bradley and Hollander were the pick of the Club players.

S. N. R. R. C. (C.) v. E. K. S.

The above football match was played on the ground of the Shanghai Nanking Railway Recreation Club at Markham Park yesterday afternoon before a large number of spectators and resulted in a win for the visitors.

The school boys were continually pressing in the first half, and although at times their shooting was very wild, they succeeded in registering three goals when the whistle went for half time.

On the restart the game was of a very even nature and although both teams worked hard there was no further scoring and the visitors ran out winners by three clear goals.

Mr. Leonard C. Healey ably handled the game to the satisfaction of all concerned.

St. F. Xaviers 2nd v. Police 2nd

The Xaviers boys entertained the Police second string yesterday afternoon at the Hongkew Park. The visitors presented a strong pack but so good was the combination of the midgets that when the referee blew "no play" the school had scored 5 goals which their own citadel had not been invaded once.

The Police goalie, Champney, is to be congratulated upon his really fine display and he cannot be blamed for the goals scored against him.

Golf Sharpens Eye Of Billiard Player

KOJI YAMADA.

New York, October 23.—Koji Yamada, famous Japanese billiard player, asserts that he frequently plays fifty-four holes of golf in a day. He says that it sharpens his eye and greatly improves him for billiards.

BOXING AT NANYANG

A boxing exhibition will be held at Nanyang college this afternoon, between 1 and 5 o'clock. All the noted boxers of the Ching-wu Athletic Association, Boxing Association of China and many other famous boxers of Soochow, Wusieh, Hangchow and Nanking will demonstrate their art. A large crowd is expected.

'XMAS RACES AT KIANGWAN?

It is just possible that there will be one more day's racing at Kiangwan before the year dies out, for an afternoon's sport of five or six races is being discussed for Xmas or New Year week. The next big meeting of the Club will be at China New Year.

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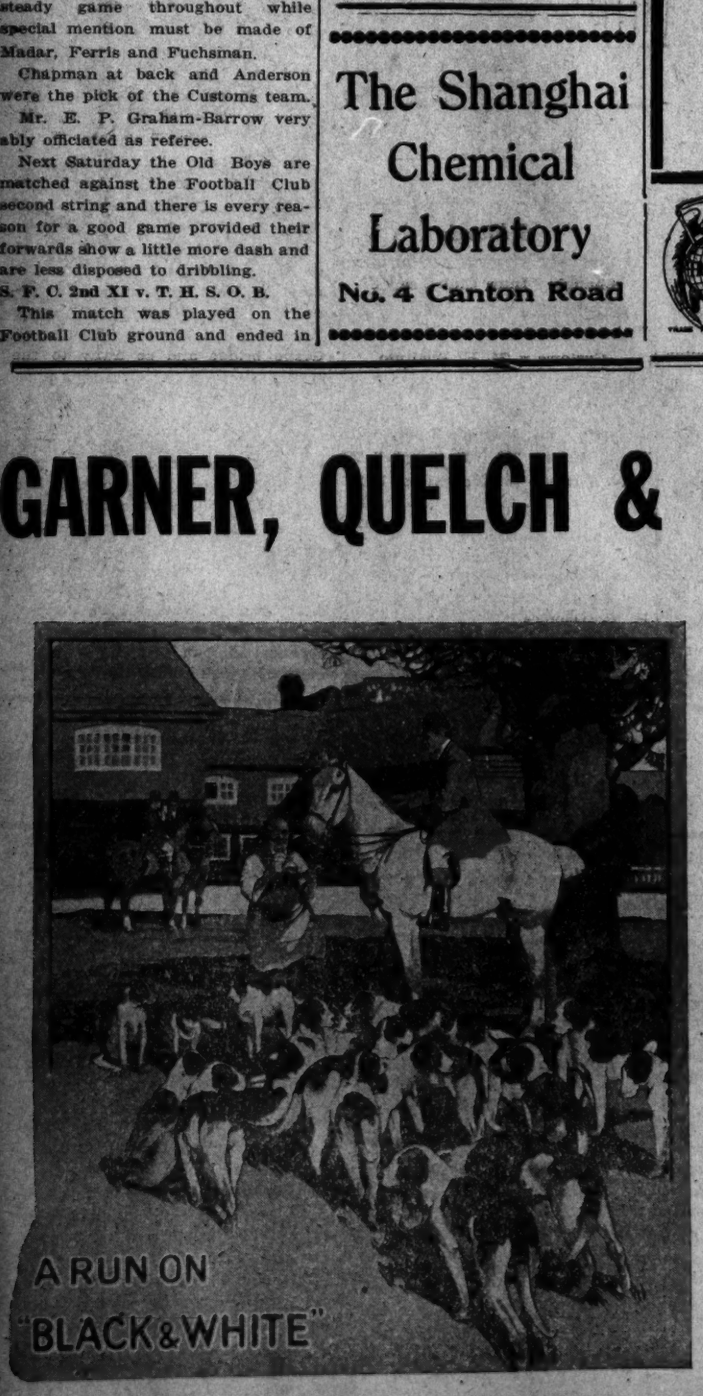

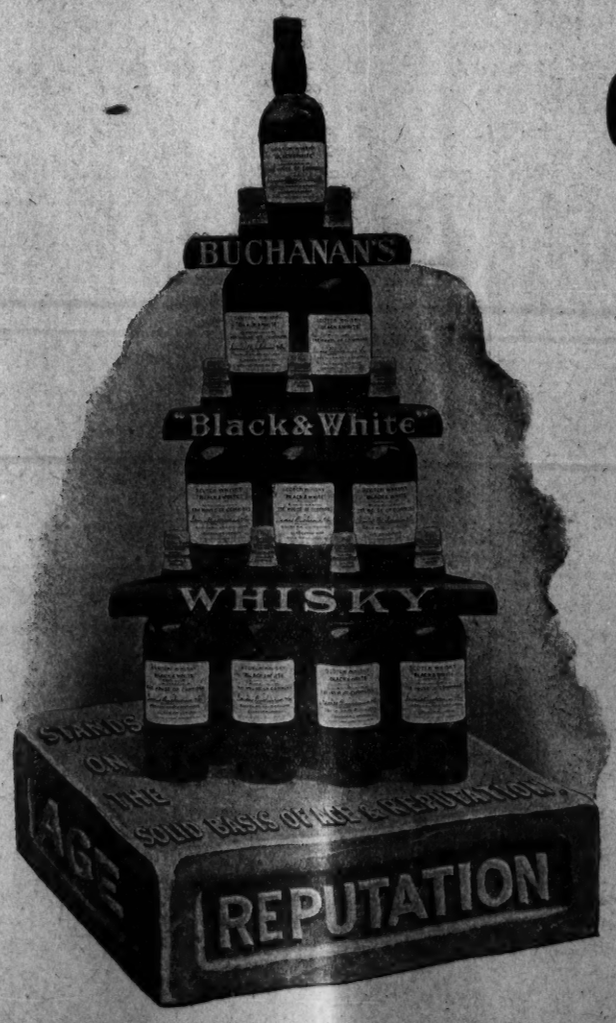

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

An Old Sporting Argument Settled

By Tom MacNulty

Dear Tom—Who was the first heavyweight champion of the world of modern times? A says neither John L. Sullivan nor James J. Corbett was a champion of the world, although both fought Charlie Mitchell, recognised champion of England. In addition Corbett fought Peter Jackson. Kindly explain the details of this complex affair in your valuable query column.

Mace was the first holder of word's title. He was the British champion and came to America and beat Tom Allen; holder of the American title in 1870. Mace retired undefeated. Allen still retained the American title and was beaten by Jo Goss September 7, 1876. Paddy Ryan beat Goss for the American title May 30, 1880. Sullivan beat Paddy Ryan for American title February 7,1882 Corbett won the American title from Sullivan September 7, 1892, and lost it to Fitz March 17, 1897. Fitz lost the American title to Jeffries June 9, 1899, but as Jeffries had previously beaten Peter Jackson, who never had been defeated for his title of English and Australian heavyweight champion, that made Jeff the heavyweight chapion of the world. When Jeff retired the world's title lapsed and the American title was open to competition. Tommy Burns beat a majority of the American contenders, and then clinched the world's championship by knocking out Gunner Moir, English champion, and Bill Squires, Australian champion. Jack Johnson became world's champion when he beat Tommy Burns, and Willard won the world's title from Johnson.

Charlie Mitchell never was the heavy-weight champion of England. He avoided a bout with Peter Jackson, who had knocked out Jem Smith, the title holder. Jackson also knocked out Frank Slavin, the claimant of the Australian title, and the negro was the undisputed heavy-weight champion of England and Australia during the time that Sullivan, Corbett and Fitzsimmons held sway as champions of America. Sullivan's bout with Mitchell was a draw and Corbett's contest with Jackson was draw. Corbett beat Mitchell January 25, 1894, in three rounds, but none of these bouts had any bearing on the title, as Mitchell never held any championship.

BILLIARD LEAGUE

League Standing

	Games Won	Games Lost	Total Pts For	Total Pts Against	League Points
Lusitano	4	0	4670	3822	8
Masonic	4	1	5629	5087	8
M. E. Inst.	3	1	4722	3998	6
Thirty Club	3	1	4618	3993	6
Powhattan	1	2	3075	3336	2
Customs	1	2	3056	3485	2
Police	0	4	3978	4636	0
Municipal	0	4	3824	4906	0
Merchant S.G.C.	0	1	886	1249	0

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—December 3—Advent Sunday. (Beginning of the National Mission). 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. Lloyd in E flat. Chant 113 Hymns 50, 48, 51. Preacher. The Bishop. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. The Mission, conducted by the Rev. W. H. Price.

National Mission.—December 3.10. Services daily in Holy Trinity Cathedral as follows:—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. The Mission (Service for Women). 6 p.m. The Mission.

St. Andrew's Church.—Advent Sunday. 10.30. Matins and Holy Communion. Subject—Death and After Death. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Mission Service and Bible Study on S. Luke X to XII. v. 15.

Saint Joseph's Church.—Order of Divine Service: Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8.15 and 10 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Week days: Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, D.D. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

Zion Tabernacle, the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church.—(Corner Helen Terrace and North Szechuen Extension.) Preaching Service, Sunday December 3, at 3 p.m. Meetings every Thursday at 6 p.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"God The only Cause and Creator." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

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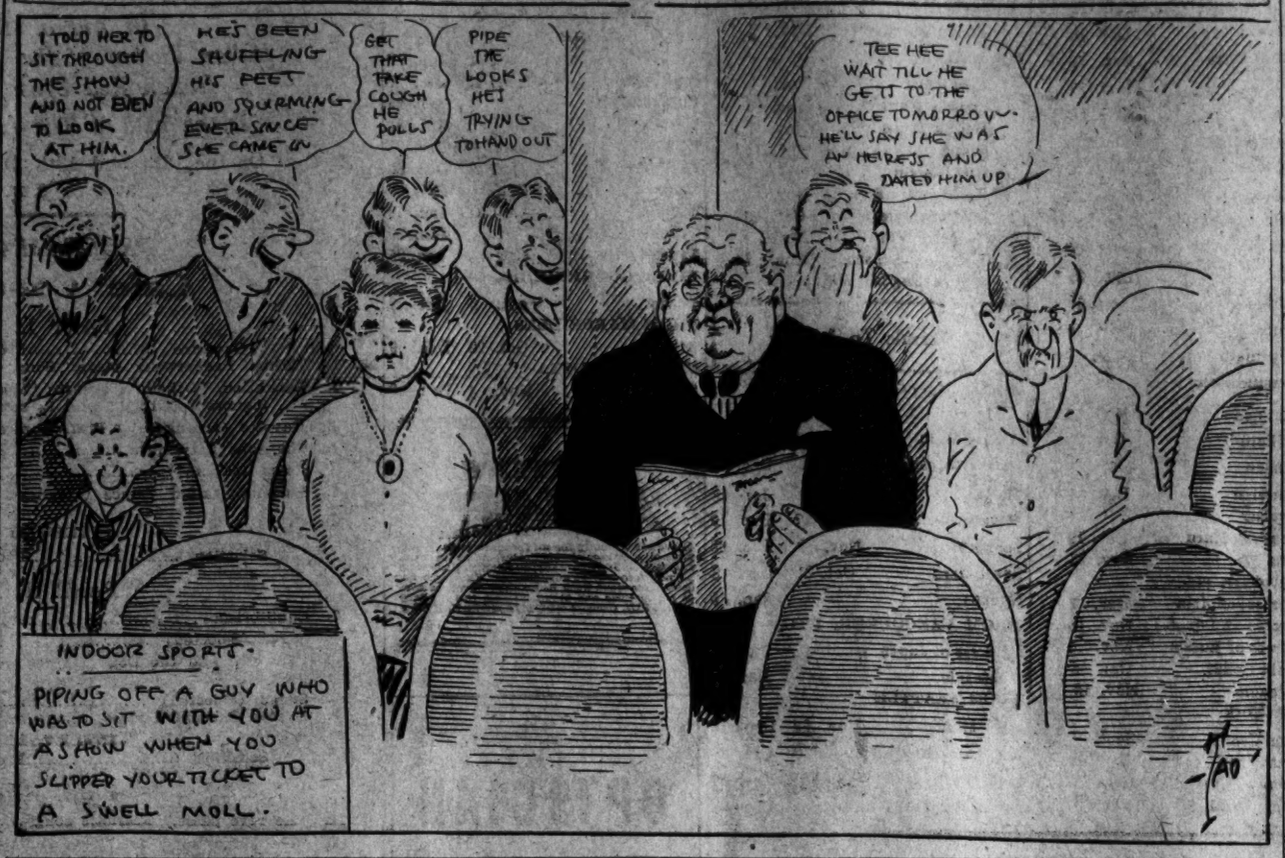
INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


I TOLD HER TO SIT THROUGH THE SHOW AND NOT BIEN TO LOOK AT HIM.
HE'S BEEN SHUFFLING HIS FEET AND SQUIRMING EVER SINCE SHE CAME IN
GET THAT FAKE COUGH HE PULLS
PIPE THE LOOKS HE'S TRYING TO HAND OUT
TEE HEE WAIT TILL HE GETT TO THE OFFICE TOMORROW. HE'LL SAY SHE WAS AN HEIRESS AND DATED HIM UP
INDOOR SPORTS.
PIPING OFF A GUY WHO WAS TO SIT WITH YOU AT A SHOW WHEN YOU SLIPPED YOUR TICKET TO A SWELL MOLL.
TAD

FORD PAYS WOMEN $5 PER DAY AFTER SEEING MR. WILSON

'Inspiring Talk' Brings Workers At Detroit and Elsewhere On Equality With Men

Long Branch, N. J., October 24.—Henry Ford, the Detroit auto manufacturer, announced this evening, after a conference with President Wilson at Shadow Lawn, that he had established the women workers in his plant at Detroit and in his branch factories on a wage equality with the men. This he had done on Oct. 10.

He said that his action was the result of "an inspiring talk" which he recently had with the President regarding the "forward movement among women." Mr. Ford had previously given the women in his factories the eight-hour day, but not the minimum wage of $5.

The first thing Mr. Ford said when he got off the train this afternoon and was asked what he had come for war: "Oh, I've come down to get on the band wagon." He then made it known that he was planning an advertising campaign in Mr. Wilson's behalf that would "attract attention all over the country." He will place big advertisements in all the leading papers telling why the President should be re-elected.

Mr. Ford made this brief statement in explanation of his course toward his women employers.

"I had to pleasure to inform President Wilson this afternoon that I had established the women workers in the plant at Detroit and in the branch factories in other cities upon a pay equality with the men workers. I took this step following my conference with the President more than two weeks ago. This principle is now in operation, and I look forward with complete confidence to its vindication."

About 1,500 women who are now employed in the factories in the lighter forms of labor will be affected by the new wage schedule. The minimum wage of $5 for men, the establishment of which created a sensation in the industrial world several months ago, has been working out with entire satisfaction, Mr. Ford said, and he saw no reason why its effect on the women workers should not be as good as it has proved on the men.

"My experience with the eight-hour day has completely justified the theory of the shorter work day," Mr. Ford said. "I find that the hours that are cut off are easily made up by the added efficiency of the men, and I hope to live to see the time when the eight-hour schedule is established in all industries. There is no reason why it should not work as satisfactorily in others as it does in the manufacture of automobiles."

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GAINS BY PASSING AT ROYAL AUCTION

A Practical Test of the Plan Of Not Overcalling No Trumpers

By An Expert

New York, October 20.—A correspondent in Chicago has been good enough to send word that two players who did not believe in letting no trumpers alone agreed to play duplicate against two who did, each of them occupying the same positions but at different tables in a duplicate game of twenty-eight deals.

There were only four deals that seemed to meet the required conditions; a legitimate no trump bid, perhaps only just across the line, and a decidedly justifiable second hand bid of a major suit. In two of the four deals the suit bid went game against the no trumper, but in the most powerful hand of the four the game was missed by a trick. In the fourth case the contract was set for one trick. Here is the first—

H.—Q 9 7
C.—10 8 7 5 4
D.—9 8 5 4

H.—K 4 | H. A J 6 3 2
C.—A 9 2 | C.—Q 3
D.—K 10 7 | D.—J 3
S.—A 10 9 7 4 | S.—8 6 3 2

(Y: A, B; Z)

H.—10 8 5
C.—K J 6
D.—A Q 6 2
S.—Q J 5

Z dealt and bid no trump. As pointed out by the correspondent, this hand is queen jack above average and protected in three suits. A bid two spades. He has apparently seven tricks in his own hand, and one from his partner should fulfil the contract, while A lies over the strong hand.

The hand was played at spades at this table, and A went game. The only interesting point about the play was the difficulty Z was placed in by not getting his tenaces led up to.

Y opened with a club and the finesse of the jack went to the ace. A led three rounds of hearts, ruffing the third, an dthen playing the small club. Z won this and refused to lead away from his diamond tance, so he led the trump queen. A put on the ace, so as to give dummy a ruff in clubs, incidentally killing Y's king of trumps. The established hearts in the dummy left nothing for Z but his high trump and the ace of diamonds.

At the other table A did not overcall the no trumper, Y and B both passed, and Z made two by cards on the play, but but could not reach game. A sat tight and led the spade seven. The lone king won the first trick, and the finesse of the club jack went to the ace.

Two rounds of spades established that suit, and B echoed in hearts on the clubs that followed. A discarded the diamond seven an heart four, and Z two hearts, so that when dummy led a heart B put the ace up and led the spade, Z making the diamond tenace at the end.

This shows a clear gain of 108 points in favor of the suit bid, because A scored four by cards and 100 for the game, less simple honors, but he lost a balance of 10 points in his favor at no trumps, as the other table scored 30 aces against 20 in tricks. Here is the next one:

H.—10 8 2
C.—J. 8 7 5 4
D.—9 3
S.—8 7 4

H.—6 5 4 | H.—K Q J 7
C.—A 10 6 | C.—Q 2 5
C.—10 7 | D.—K 8 6 8 2
S.—A K 10 9 2 | S.—Q J

(Y: A, B; Z)

H.—A 9 3
C.—K 9 3
D.—A Q J 4
S.—6 5 3

two nines may be considered as good as a ten.) The hand on which A bids two spades is the weakest of the four under consideration, yet he goes game on the contract.

Against the spade Y led the club and dummy played small. The student of tactics will recognize this as a good example of the principle that the queen should never be played second hand from queen and one small, if both ten and ace are in the fourth hand. It is only when the ten is not present that the best chance for two tricks is to put on the queen. A loses both his contract and the game if he plays the queen.

After winning the king of clubs with the ace A led a heart and Z cleared the clubs, waiting for the diamonds to be led to or through him. Dummy continued to lead hearts for three more rounds, A trumping the last round with the nine of spades so as to ruff dummy with a club. Instead of leading the last trump in dummy's hand he then led a diamond and lost two tricks in that suit.

It is hardly necessary to give the play that defeated the no trumper, but A made five spade tricks at once and then led a heart to his partner's encouraging discard of the seven. This gav B two heart tricks later and the king of diamonds, while A made the ace of clubs. Now we come to the strongest hand of all the suit bids:

H.—8 3
C.—J 8 5 4
D.—9 6 4
S.—10 8 7 5

H.—K Q J 6 2 | H.—A 9 7
C.—Q 9 | C.—7 6 3 2
D.—A K J | D.—5 3 2
S.—A 6 4 | S.—Q 3 2

(Y: A, B; Z)

H.—10 5 4
C.—K 10
D.—Q 10 8 7
S.—K J 9

Z dealt and bid no trump. This hand is a king above average and protected in three suits, and is therefore above criticism. A bid two hearts, but in spite of the fact that his partner held the ace of trumps to help him out he could not win the game.

Y opened with a small club. The correspondent says it does not seem to make any difference if he starts with a spade. Z kept up the slub leads for three rounds, forcing A. After three rounds of trumps A successfully finessed the jack of diamonds, making three tricks in that suit, but he could not make more than one spade trick, the loss of two tricks in each of the black suits preventing him from going game.

Three by cards and 33 honors shows a plus of 56 on the deal for the suit bid. But at the other table, when A refused to interfere with the no trumper Z was set for four tricks and 30 aces, showing a clear loss of 174 points for the suit bid, and wiping out at one stroke the gains on the two preceding deals.

The play practically turned on making a trick with the spade queen. A started the hearts and made those five tricks at once. Z discarded the nine of spades and the seven of diamonds. A led the king of diamonds to show ace jack, and shifted to the smaller of his two clubs, Z winning the trick with the ten.

In order to avoid the spades, Z led the diamond and A made his jack and ace. The queen of clubs threw the lead into Z's hand again and he was obliged to lose two spade tricks at the end.

Here is the last of the four hands, in which neither contract succeeded, although both were considered to be legitimate bids under the system the players believed in.

H.—8 5
C.—J 7 5 8
D.—K 7 6 4 3
S.—J 9

H.—A Q | H.—K 10 9 6
C.—A 10 8 | C.—9 6 3
D.—Q 5 2 | D.—J 10 8
S.—A K 10 7 | S.—8 6

(Y: A, B; Z)

H.—J 7 4 2
C.—K Q 4
D.—A 9
S.—Q 5 3 2

Z dealt and bid no trump. This hand is only a queen above the average, but is protected in three suits. A bid two spades on what looks like a pretty strong hand, almost as strong as the last one given, yet he cannot make his contract.

Against the spade bid Y led the diamond and Z got in a ruff on the third round. The king of clubs went to the ace and A snapped up two rounds of trumps; but after this it was impossible to prevent Z from making his top trump and getting in two club tricks, as there was no way in which A could get dummy into the lead, so as to secure a discard of the king of hearts, after A had made both ace and queen. The odd is all that A can make. Set for 50, less 18 for honors, losing 32.

At the other table against the no trumper A led the king of spades, as he had three honors in the suit and went right along with them until Z won a trick with th queen. With the jack of clubs in dummy for a reentry Z led three rounds of diamonds. This allowed A to make two established spades, while B discarded two clubs.

This forced Z into some inconvenient discards. He had to choose between shedding two hearts, so as to keep three clubs, or to discard an honor in clubs and keep three hearts, it being important to hold a small club in case dummy could hold a club trick with the jack and make all the rest of the diamonds. So Z got down to three hearts and the king four of clubs.

This enabled A to count the hands accurately, and das B must have five hearts A saw his play was to hold the command of dummy's reentry suit at all costs, so he led the ace and yueen of hearts. B overtook the queen with the king and lost one to the jack, but A made his ace of clubs.

This set the no trumper for two tricks and 30 aces, 120 points, while t the other table the spade contract was set for 32 ,showing a net loss for the suit bid 32, showing a net loss for the suit bid of 162.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Alcinous	Oct.	5
City of Manila	Oct.	19
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Fushimi Maru	Oct.	16
Glenogle	Nov.	27
Malta	Nov.	27
Kirano Maru	Oct.	29
Kagy Maru	Nov.	12
Karonga	Oct.	28
Knight Companion	Sept.	24
Machaon	Oct.	20
Nore	Oct..	30
Pembrokeshire	Sept	14
Pyrrhus	Nov.	10
Tokuyama Maru	Nov.	1
For Marseilles, etc.		
Atlantique	Nov,	17
Cordillere	Oct	20
Magellan	Nov.	3
Polynesien	Dec.	1
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Nyanza**	Nov.	13
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Asia	Dec,	2
Empress of Japan	Nov.	18
Empress of Russia	Nov.	4
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
Monteagle	Nov.	18
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Egremont Castle	Nov.	20
Kanagawa Maru	Nov.	
Newby Hall	Nov.	2
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	
For San Francisco, etc.		
China	Nov.	19
J.D. Archbold	Nov.	4
Korea Maru	Dec.	2
Shinyo Maru	Nov.	4
For Seattle		
Awa Maru	Nov.	9
Canada Maru	Nov.	20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov.	1
Justin	Nov.	14
Poly Nessin	Dec.	1
Kamakura Maru	Nov.	4
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	16
Tsuyama Maru	Nov.	2
Yokohama Maru	Nov.	27

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Atsuta Maru	Nov. 2	Dec. 26
Carmarthenshire	Sept. 29	Dec. 7
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Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 10
Somali**	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Suwa Maru	Oct. 21	Dec. 3
Nyanza		Jan. 5
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan		Jan. 2
Monteagle		Jan. 10
FROM SEATTLE		
Awa Maru	Nov. 22	Dec 12
Mexico Maru	Nov. 30	Dec. 27
Sado Maru	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
Shidzuoka Maru	Nov. 24	Dec 21
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Newcastle		Dec. 3
Tsushima Maru		Dec. 12
St. Dunston		Dec. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Ecuador		Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru	Nov. 11	Dec. 5
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antilochus		Jan. 13
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 7
Euryades		Jan. 25
Hyson		Jan. 31
Peleus	Sept. 24	Dec. 3
Phemius	Oct. 21	Dec. 30
Teucer	Oct. 8	Dec. 9
Teenkai	Oct. 11	Jan. 3
Telamon		Jan. 20
Tydeus	Oct. 18	Dec. 25
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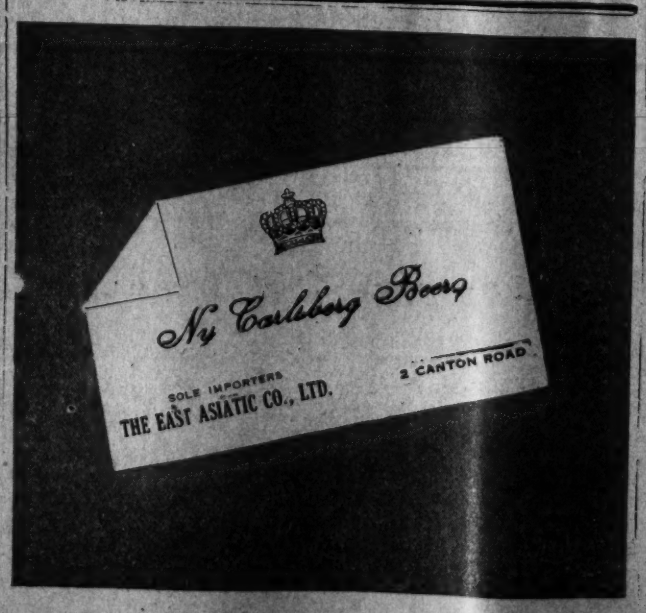

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VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

In Aid of the Italian Victims of the War and the Italian Red Cross Society.

To be held at The Astor House

On the 12th and 13th December, 1916 at 9.15 p.m.

PROGRAMME

Cafe Concert

PART I.

Overture ..... Prof. Papini's Band.
No. 1. "When Paderewsky plays," Song, ... Mr. G. B. Stormes.
2. Recitation, "Othello's speech: "Most potent, grave and reverend Signors" (Othello, Act I., scene VIII), ... Mr. E. Papini.
3. Gavotte (arranged by Prof. Montes) ..... Miss Vuralda.
4. Chansons Satyriques ..... Mr. de Fourcauld.
5. Songs (selected) ..... Mr. M. Speelman.
6. Furlana, Italian Dance (arranged by Prof. Montes), ... The Misses Stephen

INTERVAL

Selection ..... Prof. Papini's Band.

PART II.

7. Equilibrism ..... Mr. Carpi
8. Songs (Selected) ..... Mr. V. Meyer
9. "The Cat and the Dog" (Dance arranged by Prof. Montes), ... The Misses Stephen
10. Songs (Selected) ..... Mrs. Isenman
11. Danish Peasant Dances ..... The Misses Rouet de Journel

INTERVAL

Selection ..... Prof. Papini's Band.

PART III

12. "Le reve passe," Patriotic song ..... Mr. Pardon
13. "The Blind Boy," one string violin performance... Mr. A. Stewart
14. La Boheme, Musette's Waltz ..... Miss Jouravel
15. Spanish Dance ..... Prof. Montes
16. "Old Ditties Re-dished," Song ..... Mr. G. B. Stormes
17. Italian National Hymns .... Mme. Thue and Chorus of Neapolitan Fishermen

SIDE SHOWS

No. 1. Tableaux Vivants (1st performance at 10 p.m., 2nd performance at 11 p.m.), under the direction of Mrs. R. N. Macleod
No. 2. "Aunt Sallie," under the direction of Mrs. F. Ayscough
No. 3. Exhibition of British War Posters (kindly lent by Mr. A. E. Blanco).
No. 4. Chinese Variety Entertainment (1st performance 9.45 p.m., 2nd performance 10.45 p.m. arranged by the Kin Kee Glee Club

SUPPERS

SUPPERS will be served in the Astor House dining room from 11.30 p.m. onwards. During the Supper the following programme will be performed in the dining room:

Neapolitan Songs ...Mme. Thue and Chorus of Neapolitan Fishermen
Character Dances ..... The Misses Rouet de Journel
Greek Dances... The Misses Agassiz, Coquelle, Newcomb, E. Newcomb, H. Newcomb and Vallentine.

Tickets of Admission to the Entertainment:

$2.00 for one night only. $3.00 for both nights.

Suppers will be charged at $2.50 per head. Tables for Supper may be retained in advance by paying a supplementary charge of $0.50 per head.

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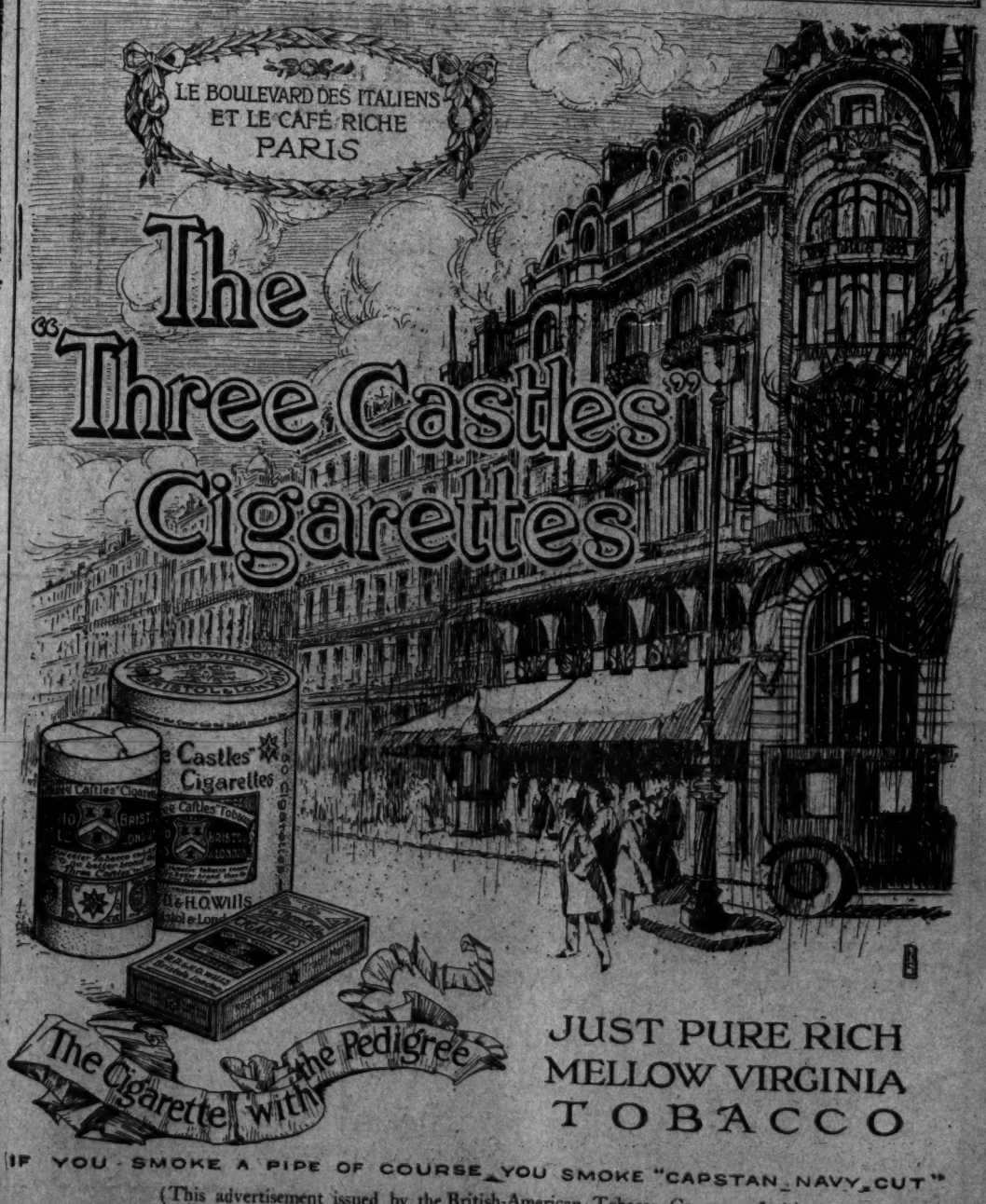

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